

Italy reportedly expels 3 diplomats

ROME (AP) — Italy has expelled three diplomats, two Soviets and one Cuban, on charges of industrial espionage, Italian news media reported Friday. The three have been told to leave Italy as quickly as possible for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status," said Italian news agencies and the Milan newspaper Il Giornale, citing unnamed government sources. Foreign Ministry officials would not confirm or deny the report. "We do not comment on reports like this," said one official. But the news agency ANSA quoted one unnamed Foreign Ministry official as saying "the probable compromise" of the three diplomats in question was designed to safeguard Italy's "national security." The source did not elaborate. No names were revealed, nor the alleged targets of industrial espionage.

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Mahdi, Garang end talks

ADDIS ABABA (AP) — Sudanese Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi and rebel leader John Garang said Friday after two days of meetings that the main area of their disagreement was over the tough Sharia laws. The rivals, who held separate news conferences, also said they discussed an end to the 15-month-old state of emergency in Sudan and a ceasefire in the three-year-old civil war. Colonel Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), and Mr. Mahdi whose Al Umma Party won the most seats in April elections which returned Sudan to civilian government, met Thursday and Friday in what they described as preparatory discussion for three days of peace talks beginning here Monday. Hammad Omer Bagadi, a university professor, will head the government delegation to the peace talks.

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ing sends good ishes to Switzerland

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday sent a letter of good wishes to the President of the Swiss Federation, Ignazio Ellgi, congratulating him on the occasion of his country's national day. The King wished the President Ellgi continuing good health and happiness and the Swiss people further progress and prosperity.

liament to meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Lower House of Parliament will meet on Monday while the Upper House will meet on Tuesday, according to decisions announced Friday by the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses, Mr. Ahmad Al Awzi and Mr. Akel Al Fayez respectively.

killed in traffic accident

AMMAN (J.T.) — A car accident on Friday claimed the life of four people and left another one injured. The accident occurred when a private car coming from Wadi Jer towards Sweileh crashed into the wall of the Sweileh intersection tunnel. The car-driver was trying to overtake another car when he lost control and hit the tunnel wall, the report said.

Pretoria offers to continue Namibia talks

CAPE TOWN (R) — A date proposed by South Africa to implement a Namibian (South West African) independence plan slipped by quietly on Friday with no sign of action or an end to international wrangling over the territory. In Cape Town, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha released a letter he sent to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar offering to discuss the critical question of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. South Africa and the United States both insist that some 30,000 Cuban troops must agree to pull out of Angola before a U.N. plan for Namibian independence — Resolution 435 — can be set in motion.

Murderer, rapist executed in U.S.

RICHMOND, Virginia (AP) — A condemned murderer and rapist was executed in the electric chair less than an hour after losing an appeal to the U.S. supreme court. Michael Marshall Smith, who was executed late Thursday, was convicted of raping, strangling, drowning and stabbing a woman who was attacked on a riverside stroll in 1977. Smith, 40, died at 11:42 p.m. (0342 GMT Friday) after receiving two 2,200-volt surges at the state penitentiary, said corrections department spokesman Wayne Farrar. The U.S. supreme court, in a 5-3 decision handed down 32 minutes earlier, turned down Smith's appeal. Smith spent eight years on death row. His execution was the 62nd in the United States since the U.S. supreme court allowed the states to resume the death penalty in 1976, and the 12th this year.

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King and Bush discuss prospects for Mideast peace

By Sakameh B. Ne'mat in Aqaba and Sa'ad G. Hattar in Amman

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein on Friday held two rounds of talks with U.S. Vice-President George Bush on topics believed to have centred on prospects for peace in the Middle East, bilateral relations and the situation in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

The King and Mr. Bush began the talks at the Royal Palace in Aqaba soon after the vice-president arrived at the port city after a tour of the Um Qais military observation post, just under four kilometres from the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights. Mr. Bush was received upon arrival at Aqaba airport by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and senior Jordanian officials.

The King's talks with Mr. Bush were attended by Mr. Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General

Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker. On the U.S. side the meeting was attended by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy and members of a high-level American delegation accompanying the vice-president on his current Mideast swing which began in Israel last week and will end in Egypt next week. During his talks with Mr. Bush, the King was expected to reaffirm Jordan's rejection of direct talks with Israel except within the framework of an international conference under U.N. auspices with the participation of all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Mr. Bush said he was carrying "some ideas" from Mr. Peres on how to advance the Middle East peace process. He was expected to discuss the same with the King on Friday.

A U.S. official who attended the talks told the Jordan Times Mr. Bush considered his discussions with the King as "very educational." The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, declined to mention the subjects which were raised during the talks but said that the American side "appreciated the King's efforts and position on several issues."

Friday morning, Mr. Bush flew to Um Qais. He told reporters during a short visit of the hilltop military outpost: "It just brings home to you the proximity and the

danger of the area, given the closeness of the forces." Standing atop a bunker overlooking the occupied Golan Heights, he added: "It reinforces one's conviction about the need for peace in the area."

Mr. Bush said the U.S. Congress had made a mistake in opposing a military aid request for Jordan earlier this year. The Reagan administration never formally submitted the request, which included hawk ground-to-air missiles, because it feared certain defeat in Congress.

"Congress was wrong on that, the administration was right in its position," Mr. Bush said when asked if the view from Um Qais made a good case for meeting Jordan's arms needs.

Israeli military posts on the Golan Heights are clearly visible from Um Qais.

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Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor with U.S. Vice-President George Bush and his wife Barbara at the Royal Palace in Aqaba on Friday (Petra photo)

Iraq scoffs at Iranian missile threats, vows to continue raids

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Unruffled by Iranian threats of using missiles against Iraqi economic targets, the high command in Baghdad announced on Friday their warplanes have attacked a ship near Iran's Gulf coast, tightening a two-year-old bid to block their Gulf war foe's oil exports while shipping executives in the region reported an Iranian air attack on a Greek tanker.

Iraq also said it would pursue attacks on economic and military targets in Iran despite threatened retaliation by Tehran.

Baghdad television interrupted programmes with a statement by a high command spokesman denying that Iraq had been hitting civilian targets.

He said Iranian officials were deliberately confusing populated areas with economic and military targets.

"Iraq does not aim at all at purely populated areas inside Iran... we aim at military and economic targets of vital importance to Iran's war effort," the spokesman said.

Iraq has reported four people killed and 75 injured in Iranian artillery and other attacks over the past four days.

The Iraqi spokesman said Baghdad would hold Tehran responsible for the consequences of attacking civilian areas.

In Tehran, Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Iran might attack Baghdad in answer to Iraqi air raids said to have killed over 100 people in the last 10 days.

Speaking at Friday prayers, he said Iran would hit economic targets, "even if they are at the heart of Baghdad or Basra."

Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Rafsanjani Thursday night vowed that Iran would match Iraqi raids and warned Iraqis to evacuate

industrial centres.

"We have decided to hit Iraq's industrial, economic and military centres with missiles, aircraft and artillery from now on, to the extent that they hit ours," Mr. Rafsanjani told Tehran Radio after a meeting of the supreme defence council.

The Iraqi announcement of Thursday's attack on shipping could not be independently verified. But maritime shipping and salvage officers along the Gulf said their radio operators were in contact with the Greek supertanker Ethnic which was "strafed by an Iranian air force Phantom" jet fighter.

They said the 274,629-tonne Ethnic was hit at 9:35 a.m. at a point off the Shah Ollam shoals, where it was en route to the eastern Saudi Arabian terminal of Ras Tanura to lift a shipment of crude oil.

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Mubarak set for tough talks with Bush

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt on Friday squashed speculation that U.S. Vice-President George Bush might witness a swift Israeli-Egyptian agreement on the disputed Sinai enclave of Taba during his four-day visit starting on Saturday.

President Hosni Mubarak looked set for some tough talking with Mr. Bush on Monday on the stalled Middle East peace process and Cairo's demands for more U.S. help for Egypt in tackling a growing economic crisis.

The semi-official Al Ahram newspaper dampened speculation that Mr. Bush's Middle East tour would speed up Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on terms for sending the Taba dispute to international arbitration.

"No agreement will be signed during Bush's visit," the newspaper said. "This agreement will be initiated when the negotiations securing the Egyptian rights are concluded."

Nabil Al Arabi, head of Egypt's Taba negotiating team, said no agreement was reached in talks with the Israelis this week on the tiny beach enclave near Eilat which Israel kept when it handed over the rest of the Sinai peninsula to Egypt in 1982.

Returning from Eilat and Taba, where the two teams inspected each other's proposed frontier lines, he said they agreed on preparations for the international force which polices the Sinai pact to enter Taba at the start of arbitration. (See story below).

(Continued on page 3)

Egypt reports agreement on MFO presence in Taba

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt and Israel have reached agreement on deployment of international peacekeeping troops in the disputed border area of Taba, Egypt's chief negotiator was quoted as saying on Friday.

But disagreement remains on an appendix to an agreed document spelling out guidelines for international arbitration to determine whether Taba, a one-square kilometre resort strip overlooking the Red Sea, belongs to Egypt or Israel, Nabil Al Arabi said.

Mr. Arabi led the Egyptian delegation in talks with Israeli negotiators on Wednesday and Thursday. A U.S. team headed by State Department attorney Allan Grechko participated as mediators.

Peres rejects Labour move on Palestinians

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres has declared strong opposition to a move in his Labour Party to recognise a Palestinian right to self-determination, Labour sources said Friday.

Mr. Peres told the party's political bureau and parliamentary caucus Thursday night such a move would undermine Israel's position in peace negotiations and bolster the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Knesset (parliament) member Chaim Ramon, spokesman for a "young guard" of Labour politicians, called for a reassessment of the party's position on the Palestinians following Mr. Peres' meeting with King Hassan of Morocco last week.

The sources said Mr. Peres told Thursday night's closed meeting that by recognising a right to self-determination, Israel would be choosing to deal with Mr. Arafat rather than Jordan.

Israelis and Soviets to meet on consular issues

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel and the Soviet Union are to hold talks on the very near future on consular affairs, an Israeli spokesman said Friday.

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met on Friday to discuss ties with Moscow, which severed diplomatic relations with Israel in the 1967 Middle East war, Mr. Peres's aides said.

Israel Radin reported that an important meeting between Israeli and Soviet diplomats would be held next week in an unidentified West European capital.

Foreign ministry officials noted that discreet contacts were held periodically between the two countries in European capitals.

Reports that Israel and the Soviet Union are to renew ties surface periodically both here and abroad.

Establishing low-level diplomatic ties could clear the way for a Soviet role in a Middle East peace process, which has been opposed by Israel and the United States because of the lack of relations.

However, some Israeli officials, apparently concerned about the effects of advance publicity, played down the significance of the contacts. They stressed there has been no suggestion of establishing consular offices.

The Peres-Shamir meeting focused "on contacts in the near future between Israeli and Soviet representatives on consular issues," said Ehud Gni, a spokesman.

Craxi forms new Italian government

ROME (R) — Socialist leader Bettino Craxi on Friday formally accepted a mandate to form Italy's 45th post-war government, ending a crisis which lasted more than one month.

Mr. Craxi presented a list of new ministers to President Francesco Cossiga that showed eight changes to the five-party administration, also led by him, which resigned on June 27 after ruling for a post-war record of nearly three years.

The new cabinet, which includes five new ministers, was being sworn in later Friday.

Mr. Craxi told journalists after meeting Mr. Cossiga that the new administration was "a good government" which he hoped would win the confidence of both houses of parliament within the next few days and recommence its work.

The root cause of the crisis was a bitter dispute between the Socialists and the dominant

E. Beirut explosion kills one, injures 25

BEIRUT (AP) — A bomb ripped through a crowded business centre in predominantly Christian east Beirut Friday. Police said nine Lebanese soldiers were killed and 25 civilians were wounded.

The blast occurred a few hours after President Amin Gemayel proposed an emergency parliament session at which he, the cabinet and legislators would debate a new power-sharing formula to end Lebanon's civil war.

Police said the 5-kilogramme bomb explosion touched off a fire at a taxicab parking lot near an iron factory at the Solemureh district in Beirut's Dora district.

Civil defence squads, ambulances and fire engines raced to the scene, evacuated the casualties and extinguished the blaze, police said.

Eight taxicabs were demolished by the blast and glass shards littered the streets within a 100-metre radius.

"Thank God it's a small one," said one shopkeeper at the scene, who refused to give his name. "We are used to bigger ones."

Blood stained a sidewalk close to the blast scene, which was cordoned off by army troops and militiamen.

The bombing came five days after a car packed with a quarter-ton of explosives blew up in east Beirut's densely populated Ain Rummaneh residential district, killing 32 people and wounding 140 on Monday.

On Tuesday, another car bomb went off at a crowded market in west Beirut, killing 25 people and wounding 170.

No-one claimed responsibility for either bombing, which fuelled fears of a new round of deadly retaliation attacks. Last August, three car bomb blasts rocked Beirut's two sectors within four days, killing 66 people and wounding 301.

Mr. Gemayel's Falange Party Voice of Lebanon radio station said army explosive experts defused earlier Friday a 17-kilogramme bomb at the entrance to a bakery in east Beirut's Mekatesh district.

Gemayel proposes new peace process

Maronite patriarch said to have nine-point political proposal

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel proposed on Friday that Muslim and Christian leaders debate in an emergency parliament session a new power-sharing formula to end Lebanon's 11-year-old civil war.

He said the 10-man half-Christian, half-Muslim cabinet of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, plus the president, should attend the session to discuss a peace accord based on "equality and a balanced distribution of powers."

Mr. Gemayel made the proposal in a 15-minute speech he delivered at Lebanon's military academy marking the army day, Muslim government members and senior officers boycotted the ceremony.

"I personally call on brother President Hafez Al Assad (of Syria) to continue what he has already begun and pledged over the years," Mr. Gemayel said.

"The pitfalls that faced his and our efforts in the past could serve as a lesson for the future," Mr. Gemayel told the army day parade.

Hundreds of people have been killed in renewed violence since the 44-year-old Christian leader failed in January to back an accord to give Muslims more power and end civil war.

Mr. Gemayel's stance angered Syria, which last month sent troops into west Beirut to restore order and patch up rifts among Mr. Gemayel's opponents.

Beirut Radio reported a fresh batch had arrived Thursday night. In his speech, Mr. Gemayel suggested a series of moves summed up by political analysts as an attempt to break the deadlock that has paralysed Lebanon's "national unity" cabinet since January.

The cabinet had not been able to meet for the past seven months because Muslim members refused to attend any cabinet session headed by Mr. Gemayel and Christians refuse to meet under

(Continued on page 3)

Assad: Syria determined to reach parity with Israel

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad said on Friday Syria was set on reaching strategic parity with Israel and he accused some Arab rulers of selling out the Arab cause.

"We have put before our eyes the target of achieving strategic balance with the enemy," Mr. Assad said in a message to the Syrian armed forces marking their 41st Army Day.

Mr. Assad said Israel would not halt attempts to expand at the Arabs' expense, "unless it is faced with a strong (Arab) stand and deterred by resistance."

Liberation of the Israeli-occupied territories "cannot be achieved through begging but by confrontation, steadfastness and possession of the deterrent force," he said.

Some Arab governments were "working in secret or in public to sell out the Arab cause at the lowest price, and hurrying to the enemy and its imperialist allies

Waite to return to Beirut to pursue hostage mission

LONDON (Agencies) — Kidnap mediator Terry Waite said on Friday he was flying back to Lebanon at the joint request of Pope John Paul and archbishop of Canterbury in a new bid to win the freedom of three Americans held by extremists.

Mr. Waite said the Pope and Archbishop Robert Runcie, leader of the world's Anglicans, had "received with sympathy and understanding" messages brought back from the kidnappers by U.S. clergyman Lawrence Jenko who was released last weekend.

"His Holiness and the archbishop would wish the captors to meet with me as soon as possible to help find a solution to the problem based on a tenet common to Islam and Christianity," Mr. Waite told an early morning news conference.

Mr. Waite, who as Archbishop Runcie's envoy has won the release of British held in Iran and Libya, has made repeated trips to Beirut to negotiate for the Americans but has been reticent about his role in securing Father Jenko's freedom.

The Roman Catholic priest, who was held captive for 19 months, attended the news conference held in a London priory and spoke emotionally of how he had celebrated his first

mass in freedom Thursday night. He thanked Mr. Waite for his efforts, saying "God gave you a good pair of pilgrim's shoes and a very strong heart." Then he left for a U.S. air force plane taking him back to the United States.

In Washington, Father Jenko was to deliver a confidential message from his former captors to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Waite said the kidnappers' message to Mr. Reagan deferred from the message delivered to the Pope and Archbishop Runcie.

Mr. Waite said the two religious leaders had agreed that the messages from the captors must remain confidential, and were currently "being studied closely by those in a position to make authoritative decisions" at the Vatican and in London.

Mr. Waite, who accompanied Father Jenko when he saw the Pope on Wednesday, said Pope John Paul had given him a personally signed letter to take back to the captors.

He said the Pope had authorised him in the document to make known his concern for a solution of what he called the grave humanitarian problem of Lebanon.

"I am now waiting anxiously to hear from the captors," Mr. Waite said.

Father Jenko, he said, was determined to build on common religious ground between Islam and Christianity in seeking a solution to the hostage problem.

"That was his theme in his discussions with the archbishop and the Pope," he added.

Mr. Waite said he hoped to work for the release of all hostages held in Lebanon in addition to the three Americans — Associated Press journalist Terry Anderson, David Jacobson, director of the American hospital in Beirut, and University professor Thomas Sutherland.

"I work specifically with those holding the Americans because that's where my contacts are," Mr. Waite said.

"But I appeal to all those holding other hostages: let us find an end to a problem that has caused so much grief."

The kidnappers — members of the Islamic Jihad group, a radical

Shi'ite faction — are known to be holding the three Americans hostage, all captured separately last year. They claimed to have killed a fourth American, but no body was ever found.

Mr. Waite, an Anglican layman, made three fruitless trips to Beirut in 1985 after the four American hostages wrote to the archbishop of Canterbury appealing for his help in gaining their freedom. His last visit was just before Christmas.

Mr. Waite said Archbishop Runcie had approved a return trip after studying the kidnappers' message. The envoy produced a document signed by the Pope that the envoy said gave the pontiff's approval.

He again refused to discuss what role he may have had in gaining Father Jenko's release. However, he said Thursday that his presence in the region was "not coincidental." The envoy was in Amman when the priest was freed.

Although Mr. Waite said he would go to Lebanon if the captors indicated a willingness to resume negotiations, also said he was "prepared to return to the region at any time," indicating negotiations might be possible elsewhere in the Mideast.

Islamic Jihad has said that the remaining hostages would not be freed until Kuwait releases 17 people convicted in the 1983 bombings of the French and U.S. embassies — a demand Kuwait has refused.

On Thursday, Father Jenko was reunited with the Rev. Ben Weir, 61, a former Presbyterian missionary held in Lebanon for 16 months before being released last September. It was their first meeting since the two American clerics were hostages together, and Father Jenko said it was a "very deep emotional strain" for him.

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Mahmoud Nayrad, from the village of Meitallah, about 56 kilometres north of Jerusalem, was charged in the Lod military court with planting 30 bombs in the port city of Haifa and the towns of Afula and Kfar Saba during the last year.

Sources quoted by AP said Nayrad had joined Fatah and was trained in the use of explosives. His cousin Othman Nayrad was also charged with helping him by carrying money and instructions and transporting explosives, they said.

In a separate incident, the army arrested six Palestinian youths Friday night for stoning an Israeli bus and for blocking a road with rocks in the occupied West Bank.

Ma'aruf al-Haj, 35, a former local high school teacher, and Khalil Zyadna, 33, a local elementary school director, also were charged with belonging to Fatah.

The bedouins, all from the settlement of Rahat in southern Israel, were arrested three weeks ago when Israel broke an alleged Fatah cell, the newspaper said.

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Violence killed over 100 in Lebanon last month

BEIRUT (R) — Large car bombs killed more than half the 100 people who perished in politically-related violence in Lebanon in July, militia and hospital sources said Friday.

The death toll was Lebanon's lowest for any month this year. The highest was January, when 350 people were killed.

Last month's casualties, the vast majority of them civilians, included 54 people killed by two explosives-packed vehicles that went off on consecutive days in Beirut.

Israeli forces killed 24 people, the sources said. Six of them died in Israeli air raids near the southern port of Sidon and in mountains near Beirut.

A further 18 were killed in South Lebanon by Israeli troops or Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen hunting anti-Israeli resistance fighters or trading shellfire with militiamen.

Three Israeli soldiers and five men suspected of collaborating with the Israelis were killed by

anti-Israeli guerrillas in the south, the sources said.

Clashes between rival militiamen on Beirut's dividing "green line" battlefield killed 10 people.

Four passengers on a bus travelling from west Beirut to the east were killed when gunmen ambushed the vehicle near the green line in an attack seen as a direct challenge to a new security plan, they said.

In non-political violence, at least seven motorists were shot dead in quarrels over priority at petrol pump queues in east Beirut, which suffered a two-week petrol shortage, and in a personal quarrel between Lebanese army troops and rightist militiamen.

Also, a man was shot dead by a firing squad of the Shi'ite Amal militia, which accused him of trying to detonate a car bomb in west Beirut last April.

Well over 100,000 people have been killed in Lebanon's 11 years of civil war.

Israeli soldier and two commandos killed in battle

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli soldier and two commandos were killed in a firefight in South Lebanon on Thursday, the Israeli military spokesman announced.

An Israeli patrol outside Israel's self-styled "security zone" encountered a group of commandos near Tel Al Shariya, about seven kilometres north of the Israeli border, the announcement said.

The group was travelling together with three youths and two donkeys when it became apparent that they were in fact hostile, it said.

In the first burst of fire, the troops killed two commandos and wounded a third. As the commandos fell, one bullet from an automatic rifle hit soldier Ariel Tubul in the chest. He died on the way to hospital, Israeli radio said.

The commandos were carrying large quantities of arms and ammunition, including U.S.-made LAW light anti-tank weapons and grenades, the announcement said.

They were later identified as belonging to the Hizbollah movement.

The Israeli soldier was the seventh killed in South Lebanon this year.

In the last incident, two soldiers were killed on July 10 in a clash with commandos who tried to infiltrate from Lebanon in a rubber dingy. Two groups claimed responsibility, saying the commandos intended to capture hostages in Israel.

Israel retaliated for the foiled attack with a gunboat and helicopter raid on Palestinian refugee camps in Sidon.

Israel's foreign ministry officials and diplomats abroad will strike for two hours on Aug. 12 in protest at political appointments disrupting their careers and family lives, a staff spokesman said Friday. He told Reuters that nominations for 10 senior posts, including ambassadors to Spain and Italy, were delayed while the ruling Likud and Labour parties "play ping-pong in attempts to secure the posts as political appointments for themselves." Political parties are legally entitled to 11 of the 65 head of mission posts available to Israeli diplomats, the employees' committee spokesman said.

S. Arabia warns pilgrims against politicking

JEDDAH (AP) — Saudi Arabia has warned Muslim pilgrims from more than 60 countries against mixing religion with politics during their pilgrimage to Islam's holiest shrines in Mecca and Medina.

Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen, deputy governor of Mecca, the holiest city of Islam, in a statement published here said that political activity will not be tolerated because it would interfere with the solemn religious atmosphere of the Haj.

In an apparent allusion to Iranian pilgrims, Prince Saud warned punishment would be meted out to those who engage in politics during the Haj.

Security during the Haj is one of the kingdom's highest headaches. Each year, more than two million pilgrims gather to perform religious rites at Mecca.

In 1979, the kingdom was rocked by the bloody siege of the Grand Mosque in Mecca by Islamic Fundamentalists. Since the Islamic revolution in Iran, the

Saudis have been plagued by Iranian restiveness during the Haj.

The Saudis have banned display of posters or placards, in an attempt to forestall 150,000 Iranian Hajis from demonstrating in support of their Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Libya, too, has caused trouble during Haj. Last year, diplomatic sources here said, Saudi customs police confronted armed Libyan Hajis who were sent back to Libya without further incident.

The Saudis are also limiting the number of vehicles entering Mecca, not only to ease congestion, but also to provide better security control.

"Exploitation of Haj by any group for propaganda purposes will on no account be permitted," Prince Saud said.

Hajis have been converging on the western Saudi city of Jeddah, arriving by air, sea and overland for the annual rituals which

culminate in a massive trek to Mount Arafat near Mecca in mid-August.

Arab diplomatic sources here said the Saudi warning was prompted by statements from Tehran that thousands of Iranian Hajis plan to stage pro-Khomeini demonstrations in Mecca.

The official Iranian News Agency (IRNA), on Wednesday said the planned demonstrations were announced by Hojatoleslam Emam Jamarani, Ayatollah Khomeini's representative and leader of his country's Hajis this year.

Despite similar warning, Iranian Hajis in recent years took to streets in demonstrations in Mecca and Medina, where they raised portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini and revolutionary posters.

Local residents at the time reported clashes between these Hajis and squads of Saudi riot police.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Two executed in Tunisia

TUNIS (R) — An army officer and an Islamic fundamentalist sentenced to death following an attack on a police station in Tunisia were executed by firing squad at dawn on Thursday, the official Tunisian news agency TAP said. They were found guilty by a military court last July 10 of crimes ranging from attempted murder to armed robbery. Lieutenant Kilani Quachani and Habib Dhaoui were executed after their appeals for a presidential pardon were rejected, the agency said.

French team leaves Tehran after talks

NICOSIA (AP) — A 10-man French economic delegation left Tehran for Paris on Thursday after negotiations with Iranian officials on settling a dispute over a frozen \$1.2 billion loan, Iran's official news agency reported. An unidentified official of Iran's organisation for investment and economic and technical assistance was quoted as saying the talks were "fruitful" and that an agreement "did not seem to be far-fetched." No agreement appeared imminent. But the Iranian official's comments appeared to mark progress from last month, when Tehran officials charged that France was obstructing efforts to settle the long-running dispute.

Mubarak, Mahdi discuss Numeiri

CAIRO (AP) — The presence of former Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri as a political refugee here was the main issue discussed between President Hosni Mubarak and Sudanese Premier Sadiq Al Mahdi in Ethiopia, daily Al-Ahram said in its Friday edition. In a front-page editorial by editor Ibrahim Nafea, which he said was based on a briefing by Mr. Mubarak, the paper said Egypt refused to hand over Mr. Numeiri, but would abide to any court ruling in connection with the case. Mr. Numeiri was stranded in Egypt on April 5, 1985 after the army overthrew him and sided with the Sudanese people who had paralysed the capital Khartoum in a week long general strike. The new government froze the social and economic integration charter which Mr. Numeiri had signed with Mr. Mubarak, and has repeatedly called for the extradition of the former president. A court case for his extradition is pending in an Egyptian court.

10 killed in Israeli crash

TEL AVIV (AP) — Nine teenagers and a driver returning from summer camp were killed when their van collided head-on with a truck, police said Friday. The van was flying into the air by the impact of the collision Thursday near Afula, 80 kilometres northeast of Tel Aviv, and burst into flames after hitting a tree, police said. The driver and passengers were trapped inside. After dousing the flames, rescue teams removed the charred bodies from the debris, police said. One teenager survived the crash but died soon after at the hospital. Police said the truck apparently swerved and collided with the oncoming van. The truck's driver escaped with only slight injuries.

Israeli diplomats to strike

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli foreign ministry officials and diplomats abroad will strike for two hours on Aug. 12 in protest at political appointments disrupting their careers and family lives, a staff spokesman said Friday. He told Reuters that nominations for 10 senior posts, including ambassadors to Spain and Italy, were delayed while the ruling Likud and Labour parties "play ping-pong in attempts to secure the posts as political appointments for themselves." Political parties are legally entitled to 11 of the 65 head of mission posts available to Israeli diplomats, the employees' committee spokesman said.

Cyprus frees jailed Palestinian

NICOSIA (R) — Cyprus has freed a Palestinian jailed for seven years in January for trying to smuggle arms, but an official denied his release was in return for the freedom of two Cypriot kidnappers in Beirut in April. Government spokesman Petros Voskarides said Sami Anis Maken Nasr, 26, was freed on medical advice for treatment abroad for a heart condition. Police officials said Nasr, freed secretly three days ago, had already left Cyprus. Nasr was arrested on Dec. 17 after a Larnaca airport security guard found pistols, silencers, grenades and bullets packed in large wicker-covered wine bottles whose bases had been cut off and revealed. Nasr, who pleaded guilty, told Larnaca assize court he belonged to "the organisation Fatah" and said the arms were for guerrillas fighting Israel in the occupied West Bank. Voskarides denied reports that Nasr's release was made in a secret deal for two Cypriot students kidnapped in Beirut and freed on June 21.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

17:00 Koran
17:20 Cartoons
17:30 Scientific programme
18:15 Kids of Dagon Street
18:40 Zoo 2000
19:10 Agriculture programme (local)
19:35 Programmes review
19:45 News programme on Iraq
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic series
21:00 Local programme
21:30 Tomorrow's programmes
22:35 Arabic film
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Film cont.

PROGRAMME TWO

17:30 French programme
18:30 La vallee des peupliers
19:00 News in French
19:15 Adjourndt hour in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Science World
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 That's My Boy
21:10 Louisiana
22:00 News in English
22:15 Jordan Weekly
22:30 Feature film: Three On a Date — June Allyson and Loni Anderson

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 95.60 KHz. SW Tel. 77411-19

PROGRAMME ONE

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show Continued
11:00 Oriental Foods
11:15 Your Health
11:30 Men from the Middle East
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
12:30 News Summary
12:35 Questions, Science Reports, Sports
14:00 News Bulletin
14:15 Jordan Weekly
14:30 Concert Hour
15:00 News Summary
16:00 Instruments/Old Favourites
17:00 Special Feature
17:30 Music
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Songs from Movies
20:30 Yes Minister
21:00 News Summary

21:05 In Concert

21:05 News Summary
22:00 Country Music
22:30 News Summary
23:05 Concert Hour
24:00 Close-down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsweek

07:00 Newsweek 07:30 Here's Humphrey
07:45 Reflections 7:50 Financial News
08:00 World News 08:30 About 24 Hours
News Summary 08:30 Arabic Edition
08:45 The World Today 09:00
Newsweek 09:30 Meridian 10:00 World
News 10:00 24 Hours: News Summary
Saturday Special 10:00 Radio Newsweek
Sports World in the Cage 11:00 World
News 11:00 Reflections 11:15 Tenor and
Baritone 12:00 World News 12:00
News 12:00 24 Hours: News Summary
Saturday Special 12:00 Radio Newsweek
Sports World in the Cage 13:00 World
News 13:00 Reflections 13:15 Tenor and
Baritone 14:00 World News 14:00 News
About Meridian 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15
Anything Goes 16:00 Sports Round-up
16:00 World News 16:00 24 Hours: News
Summary 16:30 Saturday Special 16:45
Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary
Saturday Special 18:00 Radio Newsweek
18:15 Saturday Special 19:00 World
News 19:00 Commentary 19:15
Saturday Special 20:00 World News
Book Choice 20:30 News Summary
Saturday Special 20:45 Sports
Round-up 21:00 Newsweek 21:30
Promenade Concert 22:00 News from
the Jordan 23:00 of a Checkered past
23:00 World News 23:00 24 Hours: News
Summary

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260 MW. 7200, 9565, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz.

07:00 News

07:00 News. Informal Presentation of
Popular Music with Feature Reports,
Interviews, Answers to Listener's
Questions, Science Reports, Sports
News at 30 minute past the hour.
Focus, Sunday Morning 9:10. Close Up,
Saturday morning at 9:10. 18:00 News
19:15 This Week 18:30 Press
Conference USA. 19:00 News 19:10
American Viewpoints 19:30 Special
English News and Features 20:00 News
20:10 Weekend 20:30 Magazine Show
21:00 News 21:10 Close-up 21:30
Special English News & Features 22:00
News 22:10 American Viewpoints 22:30
Press Conference USA 23:00 News and
Editorial 23:15 Music USA Jazz 24:00
News 08:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

EXHIBITIONS

The University of Sydney's
photographia exhibition of the
Aqaba-Ma'an archaeological survey at
the University of Jordan's Archaeology
Museum.

"An exhibition entitled 'The Statue of Liberty' at the French Cultural Centre (until August 21).

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre. Tel. 6610267
American Centre 644371
British Centre 641520
British Council 6364178
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Hayat Arts Centre 665195
Hassan Youth City 667816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
Y.W.M.C.A. 646251
Amman Municipal Library 637111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and
costumes over 100 years old. Also
mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th
to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabel Al Qura (Citadel Hill).
Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m.
(Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m.
— 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a
collection of paintings, ceramics, and
sculptures by contemporary Islamic
artists from most of the Muslim
countries and a collection of paintings
by 19th Century orientalist artists.
Museum, Jabel Luweibdeh. Opening
hours: 10:00 a.m. — 1:30 p.m. and 3:00
p.m. — 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel.
630128.
Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum):
Collection of military memorabilia
dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916.
Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9
a.m. — 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel.
664240.
Theater Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes.

PRAYER TIMES

06:17 Fajr
05:52 Sunrise
12:43 Noon
16:24 'Asr
19:02 Maghreb
21:06 Isha

SERVICE CLUBS

Lines Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the
Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Lines Palestine Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Palestine Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman.
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman. Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabel Luweibdeh. Tel.
637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Amman. Tel. 661757.
Church of the Ascension (Greek
Orthodox) Jabel Amman. Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel. 678906.
Anglican Church (Church of the
Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel. 677554.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel
Amman, 6th Circle. (Rev. N. Smir).
Tel. 811295.
Babylon Congregation (International,
Interdenominational) meets in the
Church of the Redeemer, Jabel
Amman. Tel. 606974.

DEPARTURES

06:15 Belgrade (RJ)
06:20 Frankfurt (RJ)
06:30 London (RJ)
06:40 Moscow (RJ)
06:50 Vienna (RJ)
07:00 Paris (RJ)
07:10 Rome (RJ)
07:20 Zurich (RJ)
07:30 Athens (RJ)
07:40 Cairo (RJ)
07:50 Baghdad (RJ)
08:00 Damascus (RJ)
08:10 Jerusalem (RJ)
08:20 Amman (RJ)
08:3

Queen Noor, Mrs. Bush visit SOS village, folklore museums

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday accompanied Mrs. Barbara Bush, wife of U.S. Vice President George Bush, on a visit to the Jordanian SOS Children's Village.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Thursday accompanies Mrs. Barbara Bush on a visit to the SOS Children's Village (Petra photo)

at Tareq, on the western outskirts of Amman. They toured the village and were briefed by supervisors on the type of services offered to the children and programmes for their education.

and rehabilitation.

The Queen and Mrs. Bush called at two of the special houses where orphaned children are being cared for and inspected services and care provided to the children. Later, they called at the village's bakery, an investment project which has been contributing towards increasing income for the village.

Later Queen Noor and Mrs. Bush visited the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman where they were welcomed by Information Minister Mohammad Al Khatib and Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh. They toured the Jordan Popular Museum of Costumes and Jewellery and the Folklore Museum where they viewed the different items on display and saw national costumes from various parts of the Kingdom.

King and Bush discuss prospects for peace

(Continued from page 1)

current Middle East tour would bring peace closer.

"I hope so. But I can't point to anything specific," he said. Following the meeting with Mr. Bush at Aqaba on Friday, the King and Her Majesty Queen Noor took the vice-president and his wife, Barbara, on a cruise of the Red Sea.

Mr. Bush is expected to hold a press conference here prior to his departure for Cairo on Saturday at the end of his three-day visit to Jordan.

On Thursday, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Rifai held separate talks with Mr. Bush and the delegation accompanying him.

Prince Hassan presented to Mr. Bush a detailed outline of the national five-year development plan of Jordan and its objectives as well as the progress and achievements of previous five-year plans.

Mr. Qasem and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Paul Baker attended the meeting.

Later, Mr. and Mrs. Bush were the guests of honour at a lunch hosted by Crown Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

Earlier, Mr. Rifai and Mr. Bush held talks at the Prime Ministry. The focus of the talks was the situation in the Middle East, the latest developments in the region and Jordan's stand towards the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Mr. Rifai reiterated Jordan's stand that peace could be achieved in the Middle East only through an international conference attended by all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict and held under U.N. auspices.

Individual initiatives and partial solutions could never contribute to a just and lasting settlement to the Palestinian problem and durable peace in the region, Mr. Rifai told Mr. Bush.

During the meeting, Mr. Bush and Mr. Rifai discussed American-Jordanian relations in various fields. Mr. Rifai explained in the American vice-president Jordan's economic strategies and endeavours and its drive to help the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under Israeli occupation.

Commenting on Mr. Bush's talks with Mr. Rifai, a U.S. official said Thursday: "We were struck by the strength of the prime minister's feeling of the need for Jordan to demonstrate its support for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza."

The official declined to discuss the nature of the ideas carried by Mr. Bush: "We are looking for the formulation that will help get the parties to the table."

He said the leaders Mr. Bush had talked to in Israel and Jordan had given him "food for thought and some ideas on how we might move ahead, but I think it's early to predict just where he's going to come out on this."

In Washington on Thursday, the Reagan administration announced that it was providing \$4.5 million aid to Jordan for use in development projects in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A well-placed official in the entourage accompanying Mr. Bush told the Jordan Times that the administration was also contemplating \$80 million in aid for the West Bank and Gaza to be channelled through Jordan.

The official, who refused to be identified, said the proposed assistance plan would have to be studied by American experts and approved by Congress before it materialises.

Other sources denied the official statement, saying that no figures had been mentioned as future aid for the occupied territories through Jordan. However, the sources confirmed that the idea of extending aid to the occupied lands through Jordan was accepted.

Senior aide from Washington: The \$4.5 million aid would be in

addition to \$14 million in 1986 assistance to West Bank Palestinians implemented by the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem through private organisations.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb announced the aid plan after reporters travelling with Mr. Bush in the Middle East had been told about it during a briefing by a senior official.

Kalb said the money would come from unspent funds rather than from new appropriations. He said Congress was notified of the money switch.

"The United States has long

supported efforts to improve the life of Palestinians in the occupied territories," Kalb told reporters.

Noting that Jordan had embarked on its own development plan there, he said: "The United States believes that such efforts are essential for developing a climate supportive of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Jordan's development plan for the West Bank and Gaza unveiled earlier this month would allot about \$1.3 billion over five years, or about \$260 million a year.

Gemayel proposes new process

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim, and four other Shi'ite and Druze ministers have been demanding Mr. Gemayel's resignation as a precondition for the emergence of a new administration to bring the civil war to an end.

Mr. Gemayel, 44, a Maronite Catholic, made no reference to the resignation demand in his speech.

But he was quoted as telling a group of visiting parliament members on the eve of the army's 41st anniversary that he would be willing to resign if there was a "national consensus on a settlement requiring my departure."

"But I don't see any signs of such a consensus emerging. Therefore, I shall stay on until the end of my term," Mr. Gemayel was quoted as saying in a report published by many Beirut newspapers.

Mr. Gemayel's six-year term expires in September 1988.

Six army helicopters formed a cedar tree shape, Lebanon's national emblem, over the playground of the military academy in suburban Fayyadiyah as Mr. Gemayel read his speech on Friday.

"We are required to take a historic stand to shorten Lebanon's Golgotha and stop the nation's hemorrhage," said Mr. Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel proposed a national reconciliation based on a phased elimination of the current sectarian government system. That had given Christians the lion's share of the government, army, parliament and judiciary since Lebanon's 1943 independence from France.

Mr. Gemayel suggested that parliament introduce a prompt constitutional amendment that would give the Muslims one half of its seats. Christians have traditionally enjoyed a 6-5 majority in the legislature.

Mubarak set for tough talks

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Bush told a news conference in Israel on Wednesday that an agreement, expected to pave the way for summit talks between Mr. Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, was close.

The vice-president is scheduled to visit Sinai on Sunday to meet U.S. troops in the 11-nation Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) which polices observance of the 1979 U.S.-brokered pact between Israel and Egypt.

Flying from Jordan, he tours tombs of Egypt's ancient kings and queens at Luxor on the River Nile on Saturday before heading to MFO headquarters at Al Ghorah on his way to Cairo.

Mr. Mubarak has said his talks with Mr. Bush would focus in part on Egypt's request for relief on this year's \$555 million repayments of its \$4.5 billion debt for past arms sales.

"We are going to be frank and the talks will be direct, in the interest of the good relations between the two countries, to avoid a repetition of the mistake committed by the U.S. when it withdrew from its financing of the (Aswan) high dam," he told the

weekly magazine Al Mussawar. The U.S. refused to finance the giant dam at Aswan on the Nile 30 years ago. Then-President Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal to raise funds and sought Soviet help of the dam.

Moscow financed and built the dam and remained Egypt's main superpower ally until 1972, when Cairo turned again to the U.S. for aid and arms supplies.

Washington has already promised to try to help Egypt and other countries burdened by stiff arms debt payments.

During Mr. Bush's talks here, Egypt is expected to ask for U.S. backing for special treatment when it seeks balance of payments support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Cairo faces an economic crisis because hard currency earnings from oil, transfers by workers abroad and tourism have plunged. At the same time, it faces heavy payments on a foreign debt of some \$36 billion.

Mr. Bush is expected to restate U.S. support for Egypt's efforts to tackle its economic problems.

Al Ahrar said Egyptian officials would press home arguments for getting more of its \$815 million U.S. aid in cash rather than loans.



Jordan marks Queen Zein's birthday today

AMMAN (Petra) — Today marks the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Zein Al Sharaif, the Queen Mother.

On the occasion, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, issued a statement congratulating the Queen Mother on her birthday and paying tribute to her humanitarian work. On this occasion the Jordanian people congratulate Her Majesty and proudly remember her sacrifices through the past years.

Her Majesty has shown the noblest sense of motherhood, and sacrificed her entire life for her eldest son His Majesty King Hussein, her two sons Prince Mohammad and Prince Hassan, the Crown Prince, and Her Highness Princess Basma, bringing them up the Islamic, Arabic and Hashemite way. The outcome of the Queen Mother's correct upbringing of her sons can be seen in the wise leadership of King Hussein.

The Queen Mother has also been the leader of the women's movement in Jordan and a pioneering defender of women's rights. Queen Zein has participated dynamically in the invigoration and development of social and humanitarian services through her continuing support to charitable and voluntary societies.

In 1944, the Queen Mother presided over the first women's society in Jordan, the Jordanian Women's Federation, and later chaired the "Women's Solidarity Society" in 1952. The Queen Mother founded the women's branch of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society in 1948 and laid the cornerstone of the Red Crescent Hospital in 1952. The Queen Mother also presided over the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and gave her constant attention and support to Umm Al Hussein Charitable Home.

Arab states request world nations to assist UNRWA

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — A meeting for representatives of Arab states hosting Palestine refugees has warned of Zionist threats to Al Haram Al Sharif in Arab Jerusalem and participants at the meeting called on world nations to increase their contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to help Palestinians suffering from the consequences of Israeli occupation.

The conference, which was attended by representatives from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine in addition to the Arab League, discussed Israel's obstructive measures to hinder the development of Arab inhabitants under its rule and participants said that UNRWA should be helped so that it would be better able to provide services to displaced Palestinians.

The conference also referred the subject of the U.S.-Israeli free trade zone to the Arab League Economic and Social Council, and Palestinian health issues to the Arab Health Ministers Council.

The participants decided to hold their next meeting in Tunis during the first half of January 1987.

Jordan was represented at the conference by a delegation led by Dr. Ahmad Qatanani, the under secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The minister, who was speaking

at a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for a building to house the Khalil Al Ruhman charitable society in Sweifeh, said these institutions are helping the Ministry of Social Development to shoulder its responsibilities.

Also speaking on the occasion was Mr. Wahid Al Jaabari, member of the Lower House of Parliament from Hebron Governorate, who outlined the basic objectives of charitable societies.

Haj Hassan lays foundation stone for charitable society

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan Thursday promised all possible help to charitable and voluntary societies in the Kingdom to help them carry out their humanitarian mission. He said that these institutions and the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) are effectively contributing towards the development of the country by caring for needy people in Jordan.

The minister, who was speaking

Government will continue to encourage private investment in agriculture, officials say

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian government is encouraging private firms to develop state-owned land and thereby increase agricultural output and animal wealth and the government will facilitate their endeavours and offer them incentives, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Salem Al Lawzi said here Friday.

He said that the Ministry of Agriculture has been leasing land to private companies for a nominal fee of 100 fils a dunum annually to encourage these firms to develop the land for a period of 15 years. The ministry also offers a two year grace period to allow these companies to set up their installations for their projects, he added.

After the elapse of the grace period, the annual nominal fee for the lease will be JD 5 if no schemes have been implemented and the lease will no longer be valid if there is further delay in implementing projects, Dr. Lawzi said in an exclusive interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

He said that under the terms of the lease, an investor should provide plans for raising livestock and cultivating land through irrigation projects on an area of at least 5,000 dunums. Also, an investor should prove to be financially capable of embarking on such projects and must present a feasibility study of the proposed scheme to the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Lawzi continued.

State-owned land, he said, can be leased to individuals, companies, cooperative societies or other institutions approved by the government and all will enjoy the incentives, exemptions and services offered through the Ministry of Agriculture.

But, he said, those who undertake the development of agricultural land cannot recommit the work to others or use the land for other purposes throughout the 15-year term.

The scheme to lease land to the public is designed to help the country produce more cereals and lean meat, both of which are in great demand, and in a bid to help the Kingdom achieve self

sufficiency in food supplies in accordance with the objectives and aims of the 1986-1990 five-year development plan, Dr. Lawzi said.

Companies and individuals undertaking to develop land, mostly in the south-east of the country, will help increase Jordan's agricultural area through exploiting underground water resources and will provide opportunities for employment, thus reducing the flow of people from rural to urban regions of Jordan, Dr. Lawzi pointed out.

Dr. Lawzi said that the reclamation of desert regions and the exploitation of underground water has been a concern of the government for many years and for this reason it has set up experimental stations and conducted feasibility studies prior to embarking on the process of leasing land to the public.

This process, he said, began in 1985 with the implementation of a project for the production of cereals and fodder at Sahi Al Suwvan in southern Jordan, following which a decision was made to lease the land to investors.

Stage one

In the first stage, the government leased nearly 125,000 dunums of land at Mudawwara and Sahi Al Suwvan to five local companies pledged to embark on projects for the production of lean meat, cereals and fodder, Dr. Lawzi said.

He said that the second stage entailed leasing 40,000 dunums of land at Mudawwara to companies and individuals. The implementation of these projects,

he said, will no doubt increase the country's agricultural expertise, especially through utilising high technology, and this will have its positive impact on Jordan's social and development as a whole and will also stem desertification.

Interviewed by Petra on the same subject, Dr. Fayed Tarawneh, economic advisor at the Prime Ministry, said that the presence of underground water in the Disi and Sahi Al Suwvan regions encouraged the government to embark on this project. Altogether, the government hopes to develop 200,000 dunums of semi-desert land in the first stage, but the Ministry of Agriculture has now completed survey of an additional 75,000 dunums in the same region, also to be leased to companies for agricultural development, Dr. Tarawneh continued.

The government stipulated that the leased land should be used for raising livestock, growing crops, animal feed and cereals, but it is up to the investors to determine the amount of land for each purpose. Dr. Tarawneh added. The government, in a bid to encourage cereal growers, has pledged to purchase wheat output for the first five years at subsidised prices, Dr. Tarawneh continued.

Before the end of this year, the government plans to lease another 100,000 dunums of land to various investors and a further 100,000 dunums will be offered at a later date to non-Arab investors, Dr. Tarawneh announced.

He said that these projects are essential for the Kingdom which annually consumes 500,000 tonnes of wheat. The production of cereals and fodder will subsequently increase animal wealth and the production of lean meat, much demand in Jordan, he added. At present, he said, teams of experts are conducting surveys and studies on underground water in the Disi and Sahi Al Suwvan regions to determine the amounts needed for agricultural and industrial projects.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Notables attend Abdullah's funeral

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to attend the funeral of the late Radi Al Abdullah which was held at Eidoun near Irbid. Mr. Abdullah, who died in Amman on Tuesday, served as member of the Upper House of Parliament and minister of interior. Taking part in the funeral were Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed, who represented His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, speakers of the Upper and Lower houses of Parliament, several parliament members and officials.

Envoy to Syria presents credentials

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Jordan's new ambassador to Syria Ali Khreis has presented his credentials to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. During the ceremony, President Assad requested the ambassador to convey his greetings to His Majesty King Hussein, the Jordanian people and government. He also voiced appreciation to the King for his endeavours to bolster relations among Arab countries.

Prince Abdullah attends charity concert

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein Thursday attended a charity concert held at the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman. The concert, organised by the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, Her Royal Highness Princess Zein, officials from the foundation and members of the public. The proceeds of the concert will go to the new cerebral palsy.

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America studies Islamic civilisation

By Paul M. Mawhood
USA

ISLAMIC Studies in the United States has become a field of both tremendous achievement and tremendous potential, according to American scholars familiar with the subject.

Universities where the study of Islamic languages, history, culture, and religion was almost unknown before World War II now include substantial library resources, teaching facilities, and faculty dedicated to Islamic studies.

Previous to World War II, studies of subjects related to Islam were to be found in a few of the oldest universities on the east coast of the United States, such as Harvard.

Following the war private foundations and the U.S. government encouraged many more universities throughout the country to expand their programmes to include much new subject matter.

The study of Islam was one of the beneficiaries of this movement, which enriched the American university curriculum with studies of the history, culture and languages of many parts of the world, as well as in the arts and sciences.

Already, U.S. scholars say, American Islamic studies bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the study of Islam in the traditional universities of Western Europe, long considered the centres of Western Islamic scholarship.

And, they note, the study of Islam in U.S. universities is now being further enriched by scholars — as well as students — from Islamic countries.

Harvard and Princeton universities and the University of Chicago — three of the best universities in the United States — are most frequently cited as the leading U.S. institutions in Islamic studies.

Many other private and state universities, however, are acknowledged to be strong contributors to the field.

In addition to offering substantial programmes in course work, many U.S. institutions of higher education have built and are continuing to add to fine collections of library resources in Islamic related fields.

A fusion of courses

The term "Islamic studies" in the United States denotes the study of Islam in Arab, Persian, and South Asian countries, from the point of view of history, culture, art, politics, and religion.

This multiplicity of approach and the number of scholars in these fields combine to make Islamic studies likely to be a substantial and lasting subject of attention in American universities.

The usual curriculum for study of Islamic civilisation reflects a long-standing tradition in American universities of grouping courses in the same subject matter together. This is true for many other subjects as well as Islamic studies. That is, the history of Islam might be taught as part of a university's history department. As a religious faith Islam could be included in departments of religion or theology. And, as a culture Islamic studies may be taught in the humanities or as sociology. Or, various courses related to Islam might be grouped under "Middle East studies."

Relatively few American universities have a formal rubric called "Islamic studies," Akbar Mohammed, associate professor of Islamic and African History at the State University of New York, Binghamton, noted in a recent interview. "I think most of them have 'Near Eastern Studies' or 'Middle East Studies' and under that rubric comes Islam, including the religion and the society and culture," Mohammed said.

As to "the study of Islamic society or a particular Islamic society," Mohammed said, "one can find that, for example, in history departments, anthropology departments, sociology departments, as one can

find sharia or Islamic law taught in law school in a university. It's sort of spread throughout the curriculum. It just depends on the university."

"Often universities that have departments, programmes and institutes that teach Islamic studies will cross-list courses from other departments or units of the university as well as offering their own," he noted.

The advantage of such an approach, scholars say, is that it creates opportunities for students in various disciplines to encounter courses related to Islam in the pursuit of their studies.

As a result of this approach, says William A. Graham, Jr., professor of history of religion and Islamic studies at Harvard University, "you may have people working in fields as far apart as Malaysian and Indonesian history and Arabic linguistic studies or African anthropological studies, all of whom consider themselves in one degree or another Islamicists."

Islam as a religion

In the general blossoming of Islamic studies, scholars say, the study of Islam as a religion is assuming increasing importance in the United States.

The placing of Islamicists in religion departments (in U.S. universities) is not simply accidental," says Peter Awn, associate professor of religion at Columbia University. "I think it signals an approach to Islam as a religion and not simply from a ... historical point of view ... And that's important. I think that's happening more in the United States than anywhere else."

Departments of religion in American universities encourage students to compare various religions from scholarly, historical, and spiritual points of view. This approach, scholars explain, is intended to help students arrive at their own views as to the meaning of spiritual existence.

Thus, Awn says, the United States can offer a foreign student of Islam — or of any other religion — "the opportunity in a pluralistic environment to be able to scrutinise a particularly religious tradition, hopefully dealing in an open and honest and unprejudicial fashion."

"One thing that may be a mark now of the study of Islamic religion in the United States is the empathetic scholarship that is being attempted," William Graham notes.

"The vast majority of people interested in Islamic religion, as professional scholars, are bending over backwards to try to do a kind of scholarship ... that is addressed to Muslims as well as Western academics," he says.

"I think this really stretches into more than just the study of Islamic religion. I know of (American) historians of the Islamic world who are more than sensitive to this ... I think that the awareness (of the Muslim point of view) is

much higher than it was a generation ago."

Pluralism helps

Students in U.S. universities benefit from assets not always available elsewhere.

These include comfortable, sometimes even luxurious classroom facilities, reasonably ample student housing, and frequent excellent athletic and recreational facilities, set on large, pleasant campuses.

Faculties have great freedom in determining course content and selection of textbooks. Freedom of scholarship is taken for granted as is the right of all students to express their opinions openly.

Having studied in the Middle East and Western Europe, Muhammad observes, "my impression is that in graduate studies as well as undergraduate studies, to a degree, there is much more interchange between professors and students" in the United States.

"One has to say that the degree of familiarity which often arises from that situation is not always something desirable," Muhammad notes. "But, I would say it does help. It's sort of a two-edged sword."

"I think it helps the student to understand better the professor and I think it helps the professor understand the student a bit better. There's this sort of closeness that often arises between professors and students."

Beyond that, what makes American universities particularly exciting is not only the tolerance but very often the encouragement of free and open speech on the part of both faculty and students. Open comment has been a particularly strong tradition on American campuses, rooted in a national history that has fostered individual development. Cosmopolitan faculties and student bodies — travelled, experienced and informed — are to be found in most U.S. universities.

The variety of points of view united in a single field of study has caught the attention of Islamic scholars who feel that the diversity leads to a universal enrichment.

Charles J. Adams, professor of Islamic studies in the Institute of Islamic Studies at McGill University, says that what many non-American students in American universities come to value most is "the freedom which they feel."

Although McGill University is in Montreal, Canada, Adams, a senior figure in Islamic studies, has a longstanding familiarity with the U.S. academic scene.

No matter what their field of endeavour, students in North America, Adams said in an interview, "find themselves in a situation where they can say whatever comes into their heads. There's not a massive social restraint bearing on them to adopt a certain point of view or to avoid critical stands."

Mohammad stressed the same point:

"One of the good qualities about education (in the United States) is the freedom that one has in the classroom ... One can say pretty much what one wants to say in the classroom without worrying about political factors as major factors."

Political events in the Islamic world, and the U.S. reaction to them, these scholars note, naturally arouse interest on U.S. campuses, as do other political events. However, they rarely poison the atmosphere. For Americans, for the most part, political beliefs do not impinge strongly on one's personal life or friendships.

On some campuses there are Muslim student associations, Jewish and Christian student groups, and others that champion many other religious affiliations and political causes.

Scholars note that while all may speak freely, no one group is allowed to control the discourse, or to prevent others from expressing their points of view, thus leading to the equality of expression for all, and the education of all.

Scholarly riches

What major U.S. universities emphasise in terms of their Islamic offerings, scholars note, depends on their traditional strengths and aims.

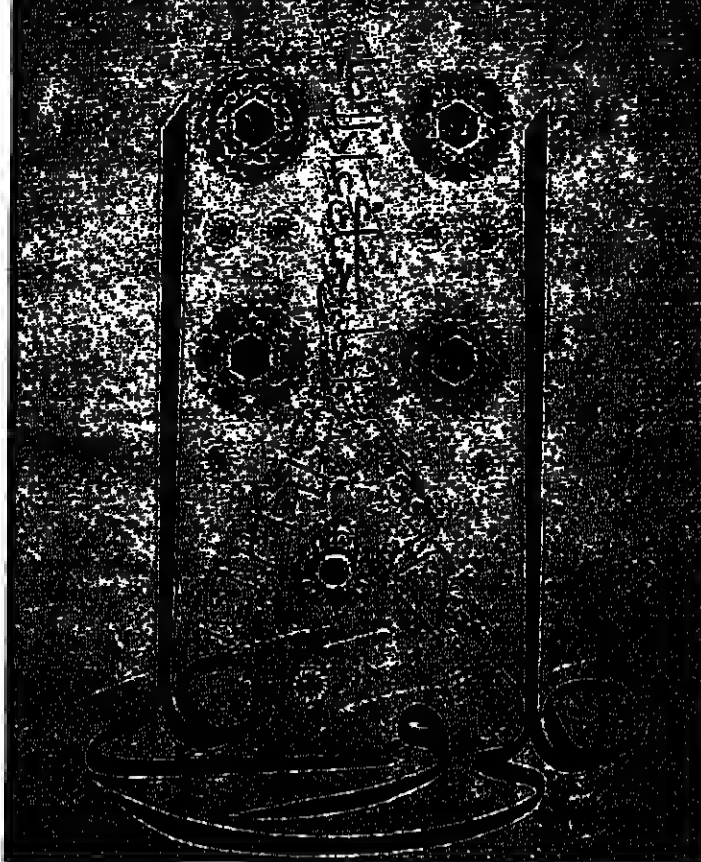
Princeton University is renowned for its strength in Islamic languages and history, Harvard in Islamic religion and Islamic art, and Chicago in contemporary Islamic thought.

Other universities that have distinguished themselves in Islamic affairs include: the University of California at Berkeley; the University of Texas, Austin; the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; the University of Utah in Salt Lake City; Columbia University in New York; and Temple University in Philadelphia. There are also numerous other major private and state universities that have won excellent reputations for their Islamic studies programmes. Each has various strengths, some in terms of course offerings, others in faculty expertise, and some in library resources.

The University libraries at Harvard, Princeton, and Chicago, are considered the best of their kind in the United States. One of Harvard's particular strengths is specialist bibliographers who know Islamic languages. One of Princeton's is its manuscripts.

The University of California at Berkeley, the University of Texas, Columbia University in New York City and the University of Utah, have substantial collections with various areas of particular emphasis, as do other U.S. universities.

One of the most important library resources for Islamic studies in the United States is the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington, which has several hundred thousand books in Islamic languages, including Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu, and others, as well as a collection of books on Islamic studies in European languages.



Koranic verses in Arabic, designed and executed by American calligrapher Mohammad Zakaria (File photo)

scholars in the United States is the U.S. Library of Congress in Washington, which has several hundred thousand books in Islamic languages, including Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Urdu, and others, as well as a collection of books on Islamic studies in European languages.

The Library of Congress is particularly strong on recent materials, including periodicals.

Scholarly magazines in the United States devoted to the study of Islam, notes Professor Adams, include the "Journal of the Middle East Studies Association" and the "Journal of the American Oriental Society," two well-respected publications open to contributions from people of a diversity of backgrounds.

A new asset to Islamic studies in the United States will be the soon-to-be-opened "Sackler Wing" of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, which will display masterpieces of Islamic art.

The future

U.S. scholars are optimistic about the future of Islamic studies in the United States, although this optimism is somewhat tempered by the difficulty that humanities, especially programmes removed from the traditional academic curriculum, sometimes have in attracting consistent funding.

Governments and private foundations often prefer to fund programmes that pay immediate benefits in technological progress, they note, although this is not always the case.

The U.S. government and private U.S. foundations have traditionally funded Islam-related studies in U.S. universities and

have subsidised library acquisitions. In addition to such sources of funding, some non-American sources, such as the Faisal Foundation and the Aga Khan Foundation, have made substantial contributions to U.S. Islamic studies.

Starting a university Islamic studies programme, is "extraordinarily expensive," says Professor Adams. "If you set out to build a library that will sustain a real research programme on the Middle East, this means buying books in Arabic and in Persian and in Turkish as well as other languages and then training librarians to handle them."

In addition to predictable sources of funding for Islamic studies across the board, U.S. scholars note, there is a particular need for more money to support studies of Islam in non-Arab countries, including South Asian countries.

"The University of Ohio in Athens, Ohio, they note, has just inaugurated a chair of Malay studies and is now building its collection of materials including holdings on Islam in Malay. More funds for studies of Islam in South Asia, they say, would be particularly welcome at this point."

Given sustained funding, they add, the study of Islamic civilisation as an academic discipline will continue to thrive. Islamic studies in the United States is "attracting some very bright students," according to Mohammed. More and more of these students, he notes, can read Arabic, traditionally a difficult language for many Americans to master. And, he says, there are "definitely" enough fine younger scholars in the current generation to continue to make contributions in the field.

Peter Awn agrees. There is now "a group of well-trained, younger scholars" of Islam in the United States, he says, "who, I think, have really begun to make names for themselves."

Scholars of unusual achievement and potential, as cited by their peers, include: Fazlur Rahman of the University of Chicago who teaches Islamic philosophy and religion; Anna-Marie Schimmel, an authority on the history of Islamic religious thought; Gerhard Bowering of Yale University, an authority on texts relating to Sufism; Roy Motahabedeh of Harvard, an historian; and many others, including those quoted in this article.

The fact that so many U.S. universities are attracting first-rate scholars and are committing major resources to Islamic studies, indicates that Americans are increasingly eager to learn more about one of the world's great civilisations, and will continue to do so.

JTV Channel 2, preview

Saturday, Aug. 2, 1986

8:30 That's My Boy

9:10 Louisiana

The American civil war starts. Virginia's eldest son joins the southern. Virginia leaves for Paris in a mission to make an arms deal.

10:20 Feature film

Three On A Date

Starring: Jane Aynson, Loni Anderson

When Stephanie Buffington is chosen to Chaperone four couples, all strangers, on a trip to beautiful Hawaii, the fun begins.

Sunday, Aug. 3, 1986

8:30 Charlie and Company

Operation Richmond

Charlie feels a backache and is told that he needs a surgery.

9:10 Documentary.

A Planet for The Taking
Human Nature

The series' first episode, shot in Botswana, Tanzania, Kenya and the United States, provides a spectacular look at the origins of our common biological links with other life forms, and the evolutionary process that gives us the tools to dominate the entire planet.

10:20 Dallas

Peter gets angry and leaves school for good. What will Sue Ellen do? Pam phones Bobby telling him about Cliff's plot against him, while J.R. is working for Donna's friend who came from Washington.

Monday, Aug. 4, 1986

8:30 Growing Pains

"Carol's Crush" ... When the son of a family friend visits, Carol (Tracey Gold) falls in love and learns the meaning of heartache.

9:10 Moonlighting

David's partner, Mady, loses a big portion of her fortune. David tries to help.

10:20 Crown Court

A Ladies Man

Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1986

8:30 Music Box

9:30 Alfred Hitchcock.

Incident in a Small Jail

The story of a man who discovers a dead girl's body in a bush, and faces troubles with the police and the dead girl's father.

10:20 Equalizer

McCall receives a phone call from a child who asks him to rescue her mother from her father's beating.

Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1986

8:30 Three's Company

The bartender at the Regal Beagle overhears Carol telling Larry and Furley how she and her husband had a boating accident, washed up on the rocks and were rescued by a water skier.

9:10 Ripley's Believe It or Not

Host Jack Palance dons a suite of armour to present unusual sports, including jousting by modern English knights; displays his own classic car collection in a segment on automobiles; and introduces other elements, including body snatchers, the marvels of time and nature's oddities among insects and snails.

10:20 Sword of Honour

Assie becomes the singer of the opposition and starts a relationship with Joe, a relation which is not approved by Tony.

Thursday, Aug. 7, 1986

8:30 Carol Burnett & Friends

9:10 Line Street

Swiss Watch and Wait

A mysterious murder takes place in a Swiss factory. Clover and his partner investigate.

10:20 Feature Film

Tender Mercies

A couple of well known married singers get divorced. The husband quits singing and starts a new job in a small motel. His friends start looking for him to get him back to his old career.

Friday, Aug. 8, 1986

8:30 Open All Hours

Due to several incidents of shop lifting at his shop, Arkwright decides to use an alarm system.

9:10 Finder of Lost Loves

Mr. Wonderful

A judge helps a poor young lady to find a job. Then he decides to marry her. So he asks the team to look for her old boy friend to find out if she still loves him.

10:20 Play of The Week

Lady of The Camellias
Part 2

Marguerite decides to put an end to her relationship with Duke and to stick with Arvid.

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Egypt to put Mohammed Ali Dynasty jewels on show

By Dalia Baligh
The Associated Press

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — The opulence that was the Mohammed Ali Dynasty, which ruled Egypt from 1805 to 1952, will soon go on public display in an exhibit of millions of dollars' worth of royal jewels and personal effects.

Several previous attempts to mount a public display failed because of pending court cases over ownership of the pieces and allegations of the authenticity of the materials. There have been numerous reports of jewels disappearing in storage or being replaced by fakes.

The display has been mounted in the Mohammed Ali Museum in a 67-year-old palace that once belonged to Prince Fawzi Al Zaki. President Hosni Mubarak will officially open the exhibit next

month. Ibrahim El Nawawy, chairman of the museums section of the government's Antiquities Authority, declined to estimate the value of the collection beyond saying it was "in the millions of pounds." An Egyptian pound is worth 75 cents.

Ahmed Kadyr, chairman of the Antiquities Authority, said the collection is a valuable part of Egypt's heritage.

"The stones and workmanship are worth a fortune, and their historic value makes them priceless so that is why we have made this kind of museum which is very rare worldwide," he said.

In July, the jewels were moved under tight security from the Central Bank in Cairo to the Alexandria museum. The government insured the jewels for 30 million pounds (\$22.5 million)

for the 210-kilometre road trip.

Numerous security measures have been taken at the palace, including alarm systems that are set off by vibrations or movement, 24-hour closed-circuit television surveillance, armed guards and police-dog units.

Among the items in the exhibit are gold tea and coffee sets, decorated, with enamel and precious stones.

Other items include a Mohammed Ali's snuff box, made of gold and encrusted with 440 diamonds, a collection of gold watches belonging to Khedive Ismail and numerous gold and platinum candy boxes, paper weights and jewellery cases.

Several diamond-studded platinum tiaras once worn by queens and princesses, including King Farouk's mother Nazli and his step-mother Chevikar, also are

on display. French, Italian and Egyptian workmanship produced brilliant sets of necklaces, earrings, bracelets, rings and even belt buckles sparkling with precious stones.

The exhibit includes a platinum rattle containing gold balls and made in the shape of the royal crown. It is inlaid with diamonds, emeralds and sapphires.

The jewels, once worn by members of the royal family and nobility, and articles which filled their palaces, were stored for 34 years in huge steel safes in presidential palaces and in underground vaults of the Central Bank.

Following the July 1952 revolution which overthrew the monarchy, possessions of the royal family and nobility were confiscated by order of the military led by Gamal Abdul

Nasser.

The last royal ruler was King Farouk, who was deposed and sent into exile in Italy by Nasser's officers on July 26, 1952. Farouk died in exile in Rome in 1965 but was buried at Cairo's Al Rifai Mosque beside his father, King Fuad.

Between 1953-1959, the best of the jewels were sold in three major auctions organised by Sotheby's of London, with the money going into state coffers.

The remaining articles were handed over to a committee for inventory and safekeeping. Since then, numerous stories of alleged thefts and fraud involving some of the pieces have surfaced.

El Nawawy said that between 1973 and 1986, state attorneys examining the authenticity and ownership of the collection had been able to clear about 2,000

items.

Of them, only 415 collections or single pieces have been put on display. The rest is being stored in a steel vault at the palace for display at other museums, El Nawawy said.

El Nawawy said more than 2,000 other collections or single pieces remained in storage, where their authenticity is under investigation. He said that in some cases precious stones had been replaced by fakes.

One official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said a pending court case concerned a former member of the nobility who, after 20 years of litigation, won a ruling for the return of her jewels. The woman had died, but when her children sought to recover the jewels, they discovered that all the stones were fakes.

Australians dominate Edinburgh marathons

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — Australia's Rob De Castella led virtually every step of the way Friday to become the first man to repeat as champion of the Commonwealth marathon while countrywoman Lisa Martin won the Games' first ever women's marathon.

On the sunniest day of the 10-day Games, De Castella wore down the rest of the field of 21 with a strong, controlled performance to win in 2 hours 10 minutes 15 seconds.

De Castella was first to congratulate Martin as she crossed the line in an unofficial time of 2:26.06, more than two minutes ahead of her New Zealand rival, Lorraine Moller.

Third in the women's race was Canada's Odette LaPierre.

The experienced De Castella, now based in the United States, was briefly overtaken by Scotland's John Graham midway through the 26 miles, 385-yard (42.2-kilometre) race.

But De Castella, the 1983 world champion, quickly regained the lead and was never headed again. Graham eventually finished fourth.

In second place was Canadian Dave Edge in an unofficial time of 2:11.08. The bronze went to Australia's Steve Monaghan, in his first ever marathon.

One of De Castella's biggest rivals, England's Charlie Spedding, looked cool and relaxed early on as he tucked in behind the Australian.

But Spedding found the pace too hard, slipped back with every mile and retired at the 32-kilometre mark with a cramp.

Outside the stadium, some 200 anti-apartheid demonstrators hurled abuse and some fruit at British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she arrived to watch the track and field events.

The demonstrators were protesting the British government's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South

Africa, an issue that led to a mass boycott of 32 of the 58 nations, colonies and territories scheduled to take part in the Games.

Away from the stadium, England's Wendy Line won the women's singles lawn bowls title without having to play a game Friday.

Line, 51, was assured of the gold when her nearest challenger in the round-robin competition, Scotland's Senga McCrone, was beaten 21-11 by Joan Humphries of Hong Kong.

Line won the gold despite an upset defeat the previous day by the oldest competitor in the Games, 71-year-old Neil Hunter

American footballer regales British press with NFL tales

By Matthew Nugent
Associated Press Writer

LONDON — Safety Gary Fencik of the Chicago Bears made a big hit with the British sports media Thursday with an account of his 10 years with the National Football League club.

"In my second year we made the playoffs, but the coach didn't seem too confident in the team. He had his house up for sale," said Fencik.

He tried to sell his audience on the idea that former Bears coach Neil Armstrong was the astronaut of the same name.

"He went to the moon — and many of our fans wondered why he never went a second or third time."

Fencik and the Bears are in London this week for an

exhibition game against the Dallas Cowboys at Wembley Stadium Sunday. Interest in the game is such that Harrods, Britain's best known department store, has begun to sell football merchandise.

But the British admit they have a lot to learn. One reporter asked Fencik how a fan this side of the Atlantic could get more involved in the science of the game.

"I suggest they get a rule book, it's the best thing to do," Fencik said.

When he was asked what he thought about soccer Fencik replied: "I find it boring." He was told to get a soccer rule book.

Fencik countered: "I find it hard to watch a game where you cannot use your hands, although Diego Maradona uses his."

That won applause because it was a reference to the Argentinian star's controversial goal against England in the recent World Cup Finals in Mexico.

Fencik said when Mike Ditka took over as head coach, the players thought it would be the same old story and took it in stride.

"Many felt that if the club had a bad season then it would be the coach that would go — not the players," said Fencik.

"Mike came in and said the Chicago Bears were going to win the championship. He began to fit square pegs into round holes. He began to replace veterans. Mike wanted players with heart. There was a 60 per cent turnover that first year."

The Bears have won a growing number of fans since their arrival in England. William "The Refrigerator" Perry was the possibly the best known, and the reporters asked what Fencik thought about seeing the 300-pound plus defensive lineman used on offense.

"It's great to see him knock players over during games. It's great to see him run and knock them on their rumps," he said.

JFA lifts ban on club

By Munem Fakhoury
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Football Association (JFA) has officially lifted a ban imposed a few months ago on the players and club of Al Duftein, previously known as Al Wihdat, JFA President Sultan Adwan announced on Thursday.

The ban had been imposed in the aftermath of hooliganism which followed a key match between Al Faisaly club and the then-named Al Wihdat. One fan was reported killed and tens were injured during the unrest and a special panel, formed to study the case, found Al Wihdat club guilty of contributing to the fan violence.

The lifting of the ban, which came after a call for such a move by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, will be put into force on Sept. 5, the date slated for beginning of the national soccer tournament, Mr. Adwan told a press conference on Thursday.

Mr. Adwan also spoke about the moral and financial situation of Jordanian sport clubs and stressed the need for improved and permanent financial support for clubs.

More than one club is threatened with closure as a result of lack of financial resources to meet their growing needs, Mr. Adwan added. In response to a question, Mr. Adwan told the Jordan Times that Premier Rifai has expressed due concern for the situation of football clubs and the need to support them.

Speaking about the deteriorated financial situation in sports clubs, Mr. Adwan said that some clubs prefer not to win final matches in order to avoid paying championship bonuses to winning players.

Commenting on JFA activities, Mr. Adwan said that the association's prime concern is to prepare efficient and strong national teams. To this end, Mr. Adwan added, the association has signed a contract with a Brazilian training team with the cooperation of the Federation International de Football Associations (FIFA).

According to Mr. Adwan, the JFA is expected to spend some JD 200,000 on training facilities, players and transportation, staff salaries, sports wears, medical treatment and other expenses.

Kasparov, Karpov draw again

LONDON (AP) — World chess champion Garry Kasparov and challenger Anatoly Karpov agreed to a draw Thursday after the 52nd move of the second game in their title contest.

Both games have ended in draws, giving each of the Soviet grandmasters one point.

In the adjourned position from Wednesday night, Kasparov was a pawn ahead and some experts thought he had a chance to win, but overnight analysis convinced experts that the game was likely to end in a draw.

On Thursday, at move 46 Kasparov sacrificed a pawn and then a second pawn in order to improve the coordination of his pieces. But there was too little material left on the board to make a coherent winning attempt.

In the final position, each side had a knight and two pawns. Swedish international master Harry Sussler said, "The adjourned position always looked like a draw. Kasparov must really be kicking himself for missing a win at move 39 yesterday. Karpov defended accurately."

British grandmaster Nigel Short, who is the ninth-rated player in the world, said, "It was always a draw. I imagine that Karpov is more worried than Kasparov, because he hasn't had a very good position yet. But of course, it's only the second game."

After the game both players quickly shook hands and left the stage at the Park Lane Hotel where the match is being held.

In Wednesday's plan, Kasparov gained a significant advantage by penetrating with a rook into the heart of Karpov's position; winning two pawns for one.

It was Karpov who had come up with the first surprise, at move six, producing a new move against one of Kasparov's favourite opening variations in the Nimzo-Indian Defense.

Kasparov thought for nearly 45 minutes over his seventh move

Vicini to lead Italian football team

ROME (AP) — Azelio Vicini was appointed Friday as manager of the Italian national soccer team, officials said.

He replaces Enzo Bearzot, who led Italy to the World Cup title in Spain four years ago and to a second-round elimination in the World Cup in Mexico in June.

Bearzot will assume a new role as supervisor and coordinator of the national teams, including the under-21 and Olympic eleven, according to the Italian Soccer Federation.

Grand Prix returns to Hungary

By George Jahn
Associated Press Writer

MOGYOROD, Hungary — In meadows and forests once the preserve of hares and other small game, exotic cars will zoom at high speeds this month over the asphalt of the Soviet-bloc's first Formula One race track.

A battalion of heavy construction equipment has transformed the countryside around the sleepy farming village of Mogyorod, 20 kilometres northeast of the capital of Budapest, for a race that the Hungarians have dubbed "Hungaroring."

The first dirt was turned last Oct. 15 for the four-kilometre track. Squads of workmen have been working overtime to finish by Aug. 10, when the world's best drivers inaugurate the newest Grand Prix venue.

The project weaves nostalgia for the nation's racing past with modern Hungary's business acumen.

In 1906, Hungary's Ferenc Szisz drove a Renault to victory in the world's first Grand Prix, held near Le Mans, France. Motor sports remained popular in Hungary until the country turned communist after World War II.

And today, more than in any other Warsaw Pact country, Hungary's government encourages private enterprise. It places profitability first, even for state enterprises.

Such pragmatism has given Hungary an economic profile not found elsewhere in the Soviet Bloc, including a flourishing bond market and a law allowing deficit-ridden state companies to declare bankruptcy.

"Hungaroring" is, indeed, a

commercial venture, and I think the timing was right for Hungary to accept this new proposition," said Erika Laszlo, the race's spokeswoman.

"The new economic reform ... has opened doors and minds ... and the Hungarian economy is market oriented."

Czechoslovakia also was planning a Grand Prix circuit, and race officials here said that dictated a need for haste.

"The Czechs are very jealous," said one official, who asked for anonymity. "They had been hoping very much that they would get a Grand Prix."

The biggest hurdle for the Hungarian track — starting capital — was cleared a year ago, when five state-controlled enterprises and organisations got the go-ahead to bankroll the project.

"They reckoned about \$12 million in expenditures," said Ms. Laszlo in an interview. "The five companies put up ... more than half and the rest came from a loan from the State Development Bank."

It soon became clear, however, that the estimate was off the mark. Ms. Laszlo said \$21 million already has been spent, and "special things" like roads and a modern telephone exchange for the Mogyorod area cost another \$5 million. The higher price tag was paid by the original five backers, plus six additional firms.

Despite the ballooning costs, officials are confident the project will turn a profit by 1992.

Ms. Laszlo said that beside the profits from the Grand Prix and its spinoffs, the investors expect revenues from lesser races and from car companies testing their

products. Other hurdles that had to be overcome were selecting a site within Hungary, and limiting environmental damage.

Bernie Ecclestone, the British head of the Formula One Constructors' Association, which sanctions the race, originally wanted the track to run through Budapest's Nepliget city park, Ms. Laszlo said.

"He wanted another sort of city race like Monaco and Adelaide, but then the environmentalists said 'no way,'" she said.

Some of Hungary's state-condoned environment groups questioned whether a Formula One circuit should be built at all.

"They said it's too noisy and the fumes and everything," Ms. Laszlo said. "But if you look at the Trabants and Wartburgs, they are much worse."

East German-built Wartburgs and Trabants are two-cylinder cars that are popular here, despite their noisy motors and pollution-laden exhaust.

Irate wildlife lovers objecting to plans to kill the hares and other small game which populate the area around Mogyorod were appeased after organisers agreed to chase the animals away instead.

Fears of opposition from area residents also proved unfounded, according to Karoly Szerencses, Hungaroring's construction supervisor and a Mogyorod resident.

"Temperers did rise for a while about the whole thing between Mogyorod and Kerepestanca," the neighbouring village, he said. "Both villages laid claim to Hungaroring, but officials decided it was ours because we're closer."

Australia, Canada carry off pool prizes

EDINBURGH (R) — Australia and Canada shared the Commonwealth Games swimming spoils in a frenetic six days loaded with great races and superb individual performances and free of the controversy which rocked the 1982 Games in Brisbane.

The traditional rivalry between the Commonwealth swimming giants led to an atmosphere of amiable pandemonium but it was never less than totally sporting and both sides felt the 11-11 gold medal draw was a fair reflection of an outstanding meeting.

Australia scored a moral victory by adding 11 silver and 11 bronze medals while Canada settled for seven of each, with England again a close third on a 6-7-9 medal tally.

There were none of the disqualifications which marred the relays in 1982, when sophisticated technology severely punished five teams for flying starts and led to a Canadian walkout in front of Britain's Queen Elizabeth.

The swimming, though untouched by the mass boycott which hit the Games, had political overtones when South African-born Annette Cowley was ruled ineligible to swim for England.

And there was a security scare Wednesday when a sniffer dog smelled something it didn't like. A search by bomb disposal experts proved negative.

Though Commonwealth and Games records fell like ninespins, there were no world records. But several came under assault and may soon be shattered, probably, at next month's Madrid World Championships, which those here felt would be a great event.

Star of the men's show was Canadian Olympic Champion Alex Baumann, the only man to win two individual swimming golds after threatening his own world records in the 200 and 400 medleys.

Then on the last night he took a third gold by anchoring the 4x100 medley relay team, which finally squared the title race, to add to silver medals from two other relays.

It was quite a performance from the class 22-year-old, who swam with a recently dislocated shoulder and a thigh injury.

The big upset in the men's events was the defeat of Canadian Victor Davis at his world breaststroke record distance of 200 metres by Adrian Moorhouse of England, who had given himself little chance after Davis beat him earlier over 100 metres.

Greg Fasala of Australia succeeded team mate Neil Brooks as the Commonwealth's fastest swimmer by winning the 100 metres freestyle and the team also

took the 200 and 400 freestyle golds through Robert Gleria and Duncan Armstrong.

Canadians Mark Tewksbury and Sandy Goss won the backstroke titles while Andrew Jameson of England and Anthony Mosse of New Zealand captured the two butterfly races.

In the women's programme, Sarah Hardcastle of England, Suzanne Landells of Australia and Allison Higson of Canada all won two individual golds, Higson, becoming at 13 years 135 days the youngest ever Commonwealth Games champion in the process.

"She won the 100 and 200 metres breaststroke titles," Landells took both medleys while Hardcastle, a double Olympic medalist, emerged as a potential world record holder in the 400 and 800 metres freestyle events.

She was just 1.4 seconds outside the 400 metres mark and then came within a flutter in the 800 metres, falling by just 0.15 of a second. Both records were set in 1978 by Australian Tracey Wickham, and both may go before long.

Susie Baumer of Australia was called "gutless" by her coach after qualifying last for the 200 metres freestyle final, then demolished the field to take the gold.

Louganis wins springboard event

HOUSTON (R) — Olympic champion Greg Louganis won the springboard diving at the U.S. Olympic Festival to ensure his participation in the event at the World Swimming and Diving Championships in Madrid later this month.

Louganis won the three-metre competition Thursday with 1,431.09 points. Mark Bradshaw, who will also go to Madrid, was second with 1,395.84.

In the women's springboard final, Olympic medalists Michele Mitchell and Kelly McCormick were first and second. Mitchell won with 1,033.14 points while McCormick scored 1,026.30.

Scott Johnson, a member of the winning U.S. team at the 1984 Olympics, won the men's all-around title in the gymnastics with 57.50 points.

The festival, a multi-sport competition open only to U.S. athletes, continues until Sunday.

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ABREED APART

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675373

WHITE NIGHTS

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Cine Theatre Philadelphia

Tel: 634144, 634149

WHITE NIGHTS

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 622198

COBRA (Indian)

12:15, 3:45, 6:15

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4912/22	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3795/3800	Canadian dollars
	2.0828/38	West German marks
	2.3485/95	Dutch guilders
	1.6665/75	Swiss francs
	43.07/12	Belgian francs
	6.7700/50	French francs
	1431/1432	Italian lire
	153.35/45	Japanese yen
	6.9575/9525	Swedish crowns
	7.3800/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.8675/8725	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	360.00/360.50	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed little changed from opening mixed levels in low turnover. At 1430 Friday the FTSE 100 index was 0.9 up at 1,559.0.

Dealers said the market's lack of direction reflected the dearth of fresh factors and some degree of hesitancy ahead of the meeting of seven Commonwealth countries this weekend concerning the possibility of sanctions against South Africa.

Among the leaders Thomson rose 8p to 462, Cable and Wireless 14p to 667, Decca Corp. 8p to 248, and Unilever 20p to 1,700 while Glaxo shed 3p to 967, Lucas 8p to 523, British Aerospace 3p to 483 and Lloyds 7p to 203.

Government bonds steadied to close with losses ranging to 1/2 point, mainly in reflection of easier sterling, dealers said. In higher electronics International Signal rose 7p to 245, with Plessey at 200 and Racal at 186 both 2p firmer and STC 4p up at 166.

Oils ended mixed but inclined higher. B.P. at 573 and Shell at 803 ended 2p firmer while Esso returned to 98 after 96 with Britoil a penny down at 105.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You have some pretty big ideas early about what to do to make conditions more favorable where home and family affairs are concerned, but be diplomatic.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Before you revise outside duties, get the approval of kin and study them further. Drive more carefully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Some changes in routines should be studied well before putting them in operation.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You see new ways to add to your abundance but don't act too quickly or you could get into trouble.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) A friend can assist you to gain a desire but don't be demanding if you want good results.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You are inspired about some new activity but after you tackle it you may have some difficulty. Be steadfast.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may find that another person may get in the way of your finest goals. Double your efforts now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do nothing that could disturb one who is of a practical nature. This person can be a great help.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A new interest seems very interesting to you but make sure you apprise yourself of hidden factors.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) An emotional matter may seem fine but the other person backs out. Be thoughtful of your mate.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) One who is acting on your sympathies is best avoided. Gain gratitude and add prestige now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You begin regular activities wisely but later decide to make changes that do not please others.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Any entertainments planned will require more attention later if not worked out properly.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to bring out the innate talents in this nature, so be encouraging in this and plan right the subjects in school. Upon reaching adulthood your progeny will be very determined and cause others to resent this attitude. Teach the importance of compromise.

Congressional panel approves cut in U.S. '87 foreign aid bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House of Representatives Appropriations Committee on Thursday approved a \$12.99 billion U.S. foreign aid bill for 1987, some \$1.4 billion less than this year because of budget constraints.

The bill, approved on a voice vote was 2.5 billion less than the package proposed by President Ronald Reagan, but opposition Democratic Congressman David R. Obey, author of the measure, said the cuts were dictated by the new Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction law.

Only four countries — Israel, Egypt, Pakistan and Ireland — would receive the amounts proposed by President Reagan, which total \$6 billion and make up nearly half the bill.

Mr. Obey had said previously that he protected those countries because he found widespread support for them.

Because the total of the bill is limited, giving the full amount to

the four countries means that less is left to be shared among the some 115 other nations as well as programs like the peace corps, refugee and famine relief, child survival, U.S. export subsidies, the World Bank and U.N. agencies.

Mr. Obey said the bill leaves it to the Reagan administration to decide how to apportion the money among other recipient countries.

A congressional source who asked not to be identified said he expected the bill to be taken to the floor of the House before Congress goes into recess in two weeks. The measure would then be sent to the Senate, and the final foreign aid package will be worked out by negotiators from each house.

Representative Jack Kemp, the ranking Republican on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, said he agreed with Mr. Obey that cuts were necessary but that they differed on

the spending priorities and that he would try to amend the bill in the full house.

Mr. Kemp said he especially was concerned about cuts in security assistance, noting that loans for arms sales would be cut to most countries by an average of 51 per cent.

Mr. Obey and Mr. Kemp both said they opposed Gramm-Rudman when it was passed last year, but that they now had no choice but to abide by it and slash foreign aid, including programs sought by President Reagan.

Mr. Kemp said that some of the countries losing strategic U.S. military bases — Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey and the Philippines — are among the many nations facing big cuts.

The Reagan administration sought \$3 billion for Israel; \$2.3 billion for Egypt; \$669 million for Pakistan and \$50 million for Ireland.

Giant Franco-U.S. telecommunications venture seeks wider European role

PARIS (R) — Franco's state-owned Compagnie Generale d'Electricite (CGE) is expected to set up a search for partners in a worldwide telecommunications firm following government approval of the venture as a joint undertaking with the American ITT Corp., industry analysts said.

CGE and ITT say the agreement to merge their telecommunications businesses, which came into effect Thursday, sets the stage for development of the world's largest company in the field and the leading business of its kind in Europe.

"This is one of the most important industrial agreements in Europe since World War II," one source close to the deal said.

The company plans to have sales of \$9.8 billion, a start-up staff of 145,000 and operations in 75 countries, a CGE-ITT statement said Wednesday.

France's right-wing government, which as CGE's

leading shareholder had the final say in the deal, said it would not oppose the joint venture plans.

It is now up to CGE to sort out details. Industry Minister Alain Madelin said.

ITT said it was increasing its stake in the joint venture to 37 per cent from the 30 per cent share it had agreed on originally with CGE.

Industry sources said the French firm was keen to see the Americans take a reasonable share of the risk.

The other 63 per cent is to be owned by a European holding company, in which CGE is expected to take a controlling share.

So far Spain's Telefonica and the Belgian Societe Generale de Belgique have agreed to participate in the holding company, the CGE-ITT statement said.

A CGE spokesman said the French firm was seeking other partners. Industry sources said it

wanted to involve all the major countries in Europe.

The venture already has a foothold in West Germany through an ITT subsidiary there. British and Italian firms could also be involved.

The deal, though it has thrust France into the limelight of the world communications market, has met a mixed response here.

It comes as many European countries are moving to deregulate their telecommunications industries to give private groups access to markets previously controlled by state monopolies.

Meanwhile the government must still decide the fate of France's second state-owned telecommunications company, the Compagnie Generale de Construction Telephonique (CGCT).

U.S. giant ATT, the world leader in the field and ITT's major rival, agreed last year to take over CGCT's public business.

Desperate need for foreign exchange forces Iranians to lower carpet prices

BOSTON (AP) — The Persian carpet is back on the market in growing quantities at attractive prices for the first time since before the fall of the Shah of Iran, dealers say.

The prices have fallen, they say, because of subsidies from the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the collapse of oil prices and Iran's draining six-year war with Iraq.

"The Ayatollah's need for foreign exchange to fight the war is more or less desperate," says Mr. P.R.J. Ford, representing the British firm, OCM, the world's largest oriental carpet wholesaler, at the Oriental Rug Retailers Association sixth-annual U.S. rug fair which ended Thursday.

Mr. Ford, who returned to Iran

to buy last November for the first time since 1977, reported Khomeini's revolutionary government, after years of depending on dwindling oil revenues and neglecting the country's most famous handicraft, has started to subsidize the carpet exports.

As a result, he said, retail prices have dropped as Persian carpet exporters fight to regain a market lost over the past decade to rug weavers in India, China and Pakistan.

"A Persian rug we paid \$400 for 18 months ago," said Mr. Ford, in charge of the German market for OCM, "we now can sell for \$350."

"It's a buyer's market in

Persians," said Mr. Ford. "It's hard to conceive they could go any lower."

"We have seen more Persian carpets this year at the fair than we have seen in the past six years," said Mr. Allan Furman of Philadelphia, president of ORRA, the largest organization of rug dealers in the United States.

Once the staple of the rug business, Persian carpet exports started slipping in the U.S. market even before Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi fled the country in 1979.

The Shah's policy of industrialization lured many weavers from their looms in the countryside to work for higher wages in urban factories.

OPEC may opt for stopgap measures to reduce oil glut

GENEVA (Agencies) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers Friday began seeking a lasting formula to reduce the world oil glut but will probably have to settle for stopgap measures to halt a collapse of prices.

A three-man special committee met Friday in an effort to reduce OPEC's surging oil production of about 20 million barrels a day by imposing new output quotas on the 13 member states.

At its fourth conference this year, OPEC Thursday agreed on a fallback position in which nine states are volunteering to cut output by almost two million barrels a day for a limited period.

Delegates said this will be implemented if, as expected, there is no prospect of a speedy accord in quotas.

OPEC's old self-imposed production ceiling was 16 million barrels a day but this was raised to 17.6 million barrels at its last conference in Brioni, Yugoslavia five weeks ago.

But it has not even been able to stick to this higher quota and its output now exceeds demand by about 3.5 million barrels, according to analysts.

The price of the widely traded North Sea Brent crude oil has plunged to around \$9 a barrel from over \$30 in just eight months. Analysts said any temporary cuts may stop the slide but are too little to send prices much higher.

The Geneva conference had apparently abandoned any hope of agreement on new quotas and earlier this week switched tactics by concentrating on voluntary short-term production cuts. These have so far reached a total of 1.925 million barrels a day.

But under pressure from Algeria and Iran, delegation

sources said, the conference set up its special quotas committee Thursday.

It is headed by the conference chairman, Nigerian Oil Minister Riwana Lukman, and includes influential Indonesian Energy Minister Subroto and the Algerian Oil Minister Belkacem Nabi.

However, many delegates have privately expressed scepticism that it can achieve much in the near future.

Iranian Oil Minister Gholamreza Azadeh said in an interview with Reuters he thought the committee could continue its work until the next OPEC conference.

Several delegates said the temporary production cuts will almost certainly come into force and added that the final agreed total could be over two million barrels.

A number of OPEC states, facing massive revenue losses because of collapsing prices, cannot afford sharp cuts in output for prolonged periods, unless there is unanimous agreement by all member countries to do the same.

In the case of Iran and Iraq, they need the money from oil exports to finance their six-year Gulf war.

Oil companies report losses

Meanwhile, oil companies in the United States are suffering from low prices.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. Thursday joined other major oil companies in posting sharply

lower profits because of plunging oil prices.

Occidental said its net profits plummeted by 67 per cent to \$47.7 million, or 18 cents per share, on revenues of \$3.83 billion, compared to a year earlier when it earned \$145.9 million, or 75 cents per share, on sales of \$3.68 billion.

For the half, Occidental's income dropped 53 per cent to \$121.9 million, or 59 cents per share, on revenues of \$7.46 billion, compared to the year-ago period when it netted \$261.6 million, or \$1.20 per share, on revenues of \$7.38 billion.

Had fossil-fuel price remained at year-ago levels, Occidental's oil and gas earnings would have been \$230 million higher, said the company's chairman and chief executive, Mr. Armand Hammer.

The company has furloughed more than 2,000 workers since January and has said it expects that number to rise to 3,500 by year-end. Occidental has about 50,000 employees worldwide.

Earlier, Mesa Limited Partnership, set up in December last year to take over the oil and gas properties of the Mesa Petroleum Company, reported a 21.7 per cent drop in its second quarter earnings.

The partnership said it had earned \$13.7 million for the period, compared with pro forma net income for the second quarter of 1985 of \$17.5 million.

Mesa's general partner, Mr. Boone Pickens, attributed the decline in income to a previously announced reduction in natural gas production and a 15 cent decline in gas prices.

Revenues for the period were also down to \$62.5 million, a drop of 28.6 per cent from \$87.6 million a year earlier.

USSR hikes prices of alcoholic drinks, to lower cost of 'wide range of goods'

MOSCOW (AP) — The government Thursday announced the second price hike in a year on vodka, liquors and brandies, toughening Soviet leader Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev's anti-alcohol campaign.

The announcement came although Mr. Gorbachev has said the anti-alcohol campaign has cost the government billions of rubles in lost revenue.

In a statement issued through the official news agency TASS, state price committee chairman, Mr. Nikolai Glushkov, said the increases of 20 per cent to 25 per cent would take effect Friday.

At the same time, prices of "a wide range of goods in everyday demand" will go down by 20 per cent to 30 per cent, Mr. Glushkov said. Prices of children's clothing, which generally are very high, are being cut for the second time since 1984, he said.

Prices of some shoes will decline, along with the cost of clocks and watches, photographic equipment, motorcycles, fur coats, fur jackets and other fur products, and "other kinds of

recreational and household goods," he said.

The increase in prices for vodka, liquors and brandies will be offset by the price cuts, Mr. Glushkov said.

The TASS story did not explain how the price increases would be distributed. But the evening television news explained that the price for a half-litre (pint) bottle of vodka or cognac would climb 2.30 rubles across the board, increasing the price range of vodka to 9.10 rubles (\$13.20) to 10.20 rubles (\$14.80) a bottle.

Cognac starts at 11.50 rubles (\$16.75) for a half-litre bottle, ranging much higher for better-quality brands. Liqueur prices vary widely.

Official Soviet statistics show that the average industrial wage is about 200 rubles a month (\$290). Authorities apparently had been preparing for the price rise for several days, with Muscovites reporting vodka was disappearing from the stores. Lines at liquor stores appeared to be increasing as rumours of the impending price hike circulated.

During his recent swing through the Soviet far east, Mr. Gorbachev told a crowd on a Vladivostok street corner that the anti-alcohol campaign had cost the government five billion rubles (\$7.25 billion) in lost revenue.

But he vowed to toughen it, saying the effort slashed consumption of vodka by 35 per cent in the past six months, reduced accident-related deaths by 20 per cent and cut into the divorce rate.

Mr. Gorbachev, reputedly teetotaler from youth, shrugged off complaints about long liquor lines.

The anti-alcohol campaign went into effect on May 1, 1985, slashing liquor store hours, increasing the drinking age from 18 to 21, cutting production of all kinds of alcoholic drinks and cracking down on drunkenness in public and the workplace.

The number of drunks on the streets, in restaurants and nightclubs declined noticeably. Restaurants, hotels and discos catering to youth were made alcohol-free.

THE Daily Crossword by Evelyn Benshoof

ACROSS

1. Singing group
10. Distinct
14. Eng. composer
15. Rich. Pr.
16. On
17. Member
18. Forward
19. Last of the Rich
20. Worthless
21. Hint
24. Actor Marvin
25. Sung by
26. Positive
27. Passage
28. Between
34. Open
35. Alma Tatters
36. — do —
37. Holy one
38. Jew-pink
39. Chemical
40. Aligned
41. Suffice
42. Boundary
43. water
44. Ring — v. —
45. — do —
46. Intensive
47. self.
48. End
49. People in
54. In the sack
55. Not willing
56. Cant
57. Vague
58. Pr. river
59. In —
60. (plaid)
61. Mark
62. Chemical
63. compound
64. Approve

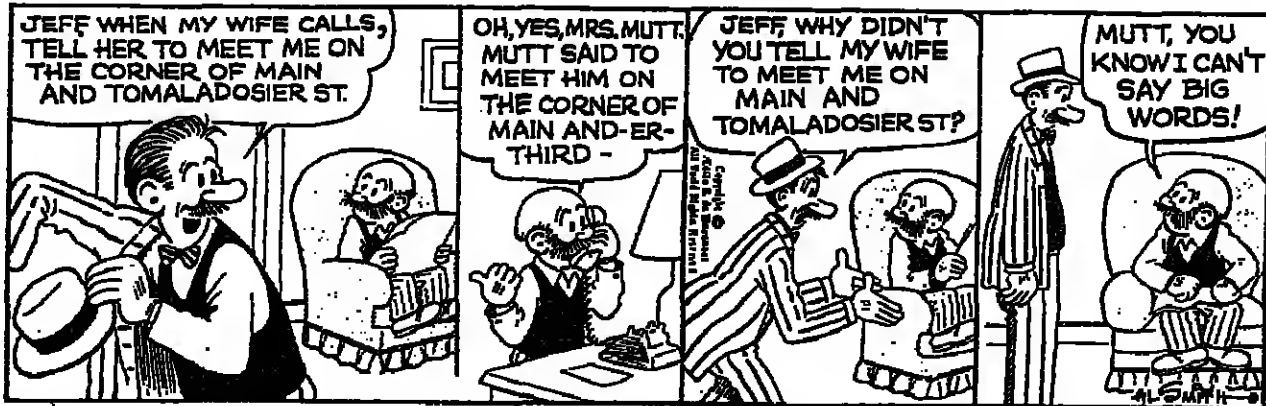
Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Singing group	10. Distinct	14. Eng. composer	15. Rich. Pr.	16. On	17. Member	18. Forward	19. Last of the Rich	20. Worthless	21. Hint	24. Actor Marvin	25. Sung by	26. Positive	27. Passage	28. Between	34. Open	35. Alma Tatters	36. — do —	37. Holy one	38. Jew-pink	39. Chemical	40. Aligned	41. Suffice	42. Boundary	43. water	44. Ring — v. —	45. — do —	46. Intensive	47. self.	48. End	49. People in	54. In the sack	55. Not willing	56. Cant	57. Vague	58. Pr. river	59. In —	60. (plaid)	61. Mark	62. Chemical	63. compound	64. Approve
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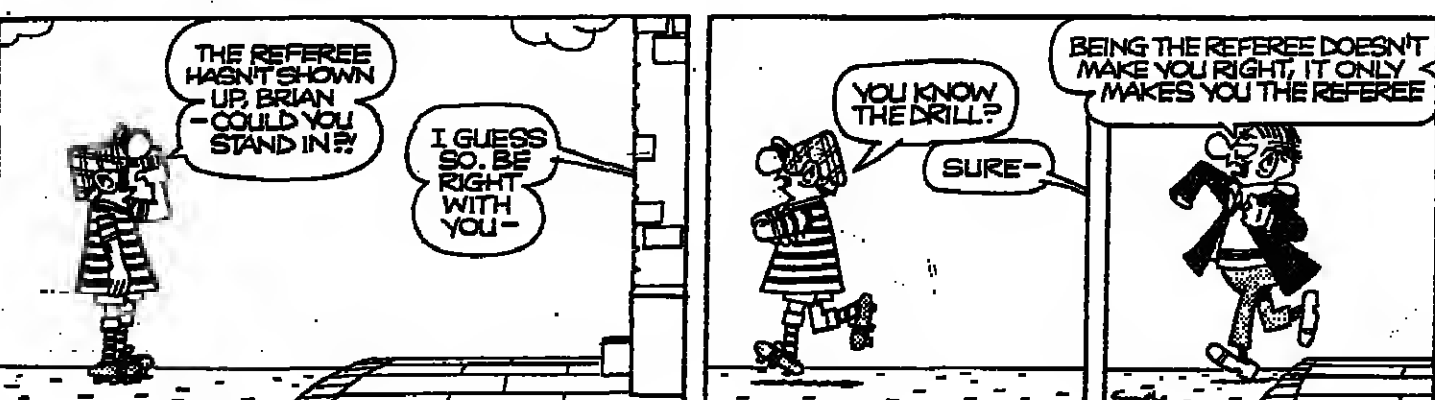
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALVAN

NIFTE

UNBART

TALCOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: BANJO HEFTY JACKAL SIZZLE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BANJO HEFTY JACKAL SIZZLE

Answer: What a coward might do when he gets into a jam — SHAKE LIKE JELLY

Britain shifting grounds on anti-Pretoria sanctions

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher prepares to face a bruising encounter with Commonwealth colleagues this weekend amid strong signs of a significant shift in her government's policy on South African sanctions.

After the confusion surrounding Thursday's key cabinet meeting, with senior Thatcher aides insisting that there was no change in British opposition to sanctions, Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit has made it clear changes are on the way.

Political sources spoke of a large gulf between Mrs. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, who returned empty-headed from his week-long European Community (EC) shuttle in the region saying some form of sanctions were inevitable.

Mr. Tebbit, speaking on a late night British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television programme, indicated that Britain would be able to form what he called "a common view" with its European partners, who have already agreed a series of measures in the event of Mr. Howe's mission failing.

"If necessary, I am sure that in concert with our European partners there are other things we can do to indicate our concern and disapproval of the policies that have been pursued in South Africa," Mr. Tebbit said.

Mrs. Thatcher, an adamant opponent of sanctions, is due to meet six other Commonwealth leaders in a three-day

State Chester Crocker in the early evening.

President Reagan, who like Mrs. Thatcher has been firmly opposed to sanctions, is facing moves with the U.S. Congress to apply some form of economic pressure on South Africa.

The sources said it was clear Britain would not be in a position to present any form of sanctions package to the Commonwealth conference, leaving Mrs. Thatcher in the difficult position of having to persuade her six colleagues to wait a little longer.

Her view, as presented by her aides, is that the Commonwealth is "irrelevant" in terms of sanctions since it is South Africa's major trading partners such as the United States, West Germany and above all Britain who carry the necessary economic muscle.

The Commonwealth countries have been calling for sanctions for some months, with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia threatening to withdraw his country from the 49-member Organisation if they are not applied.

Diplomats pointed out that although Mrs. Thatcher faced a tough task, she was a competent international negotiator.

Bahamas Prime Minister Sir Lynden Findlay, who will be chairing the meeting, said on Friday he thought reason would prevail. But he did tell BBC radio that arrangements had been made for a full Commonwealth summit if needed, either at the end of August or the beginning of September.

Aquino murder trial could be reopened

MANILA (Agencies) — Former Philippine military chief Fabian Ver and 25 others acquitted of involvement in the 1983 murder of President Corason Aquino's husband, Benigno, will face a new trial on the charges, according to lawyers.

A three-mao commission appointed by the supreme court on Thursday recommended that their first trial be declared void because of pressure from ousted President Ferdinand Marcos.

Lawyers said the recommendation was certain to be adopted by the supreme court, which had asked the commission to decide whether the first trial had been free and fair.

Chief Justice Caludio Teehankee told reporters he was giving the prosecutors and defendants 10 days to object.

The commission, headed by retired Judge Conrado Vasquez, said the trial was "stage-managed" from Malacanang (the presidential palace) and performed by willing dramatic persons as well as by recalcitrant ones whipped into line by the omnipresent influence of an authoritarian ruler.

Benigno Aquino, a former senator and political foe of Marcos, was killed at Manila airport in August, 1983, moments after coming home from voluntary exile in the United States.

"Sufficient evidence has been ventilated to show a scripted and predetermined manner of handling and disposing of the case," the commission added.

Asked if he believed the supreme court would adopt the commission's mistrial recommendation, Raul Gonzales, the newly appointed prosecutor in the court that acquitted the 26 last December, said: "What was the commission created for?"

The panel said it was "abundantly clear" that the deposed president not only told prosecutors and judges how to conduct the trial but also made sure his orders were obeyed.

Details of Marcos' alleged involvement in the trial have surfaced previously, but this was the most detailed account so far.

The commission referred to the stationing in the court room of soldiers disguised as court sheriffs and to a television camera bearing a presidential seal that was installed inside the court room and monitored every minute of the proceedings.

The commission also accused the prosecution of suppressing evidence and said "witnesses were harassed, cajoled, perjured or threatened" to assure the acquittal of Ver, 24 other soldiers and a civilian.

The commission asked the supreme court to declare a mistrial, saying the trial was "vitiated by lack of due process" and that the prosecution and the trial court's three judges were pressured to acquit the defendants, "beyond their capacity to resist."

The murder of the former senator launched his widow on a spectacular political career. Last February she finally accomplished what her husband had set out to do when a military revolt backed by her supporters ended the 20-year rule of Marcos in four days.

Prosecutor Gonzales, who would handle the prosecution if the supreme court formally orders a new trial, said he might link more people to the killing.

India seeks non-aligned support for Nicaragua after U.S. vetoes resolution

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India, chairman of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement, said on Friday it would raise the issue of U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels at the group's summit meeting next month.

K.R. Narayanan, a junior external affairs minister, said: "India is preparing to take up the issue of U.S. help to contra rebels at the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare to forge unity of the movement on the question."

Mr. Narayanan said India would seek to strengthen world public opinion against American aid to what he called mercenary forces fighting to overthrow the government in Nicaragua.

"Nicaragua's problem occupies an important place in the Non-Aligned Movement," he said.

Mr. Narayanan made no comment on the U.S. veto of a resolution in the U.N. Security Council Thursday calling on Washington to comply with a World Court order to stop aiding the rebels.

The council vote was 11-1 in favour of the resolution with Thailand, Britain and France abstaining. The negative vote of the United States, one of five permanent members of the

council, represents a veto. U.S. Ambassador Vernon Walters contended that the resolution "presented an inaccurate picture of the true situation in Central America" and would not have contributed to peace in the area.

Mr. Walters charged the court decision included "baseless assertions" against the United States and ignored "very substantial evidence of Nicaraguan misbehaviour."

Sir John Thompson of Britain supported the role of the World Court in upholding international law, but said Britain abstained because of the impression given by the resolution that the Central American problem is one between Nicaragua and the United States and does not deal with Nicaragua's "failure" to live up to regional commitments.

"Freedom is being suppressed" in Nicaragua, he said citing expulsion of Catholic leaders, and closing of a leading newspaper.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega opened the council debate Tuesday with a speech saying the Reagan administration's policy was leading the United States into a new Vietnam in Central America.

No speaker except Mr. Walters and the ambassador of El Salvador supported the United States.

As the council was deliberating Mr. Ortega continued a full schedule of visits to major news organisations, churches and other groups to win U.S. public opinion against the Reagan administration's policy of support for the contra guerrillas.

The vetoed resolution, introduced by non-aligned members of the 15-nation council, did not mention the United States by name.

But it called urgently for "full compliance with the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 27 June, 1986 in the case of 'military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua'."

In an additional boost to the U.S. efforts against the ruling Sandinistas in Nicaragua a U.S. Senate subcommittee on Thursday approved President Ronald Reagan's proposed military aid to rebels.

The voice vote decision by the appropriations subcommittee on military construction was the first step in the latest fight over Mr. Reagan's plan totaling \$100 million, including \$70 million in military aid and weapons.

FBI foils Israeli's plot to spring 3 compatriots from British prison

PHILADELPHIA (Agencies) — An Israeli working here as a restaurant manager has been charged with plotting a helicopter swoop into a British prison yard to free three Israeli hashish smugglers.

Abraham Ahronovich, 31, was seized after two charter pilots he sought to hire for \$35,000 to fly to Norwich, England, told the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) about the offer, the Philadelphia prosecutor's office said.

A spokeswoman said Ahronovich, who told one of the pilots he was a former Israeli intelligence agent who took part in the 1976 Entebbe raid, was charged Wednesday night with conspiracy, solicitation and escape.

The prosecutor's office has asked for bail of \$2 million and Ahronovich's lawyer was trying to get that reduced, the spokeswoman said.

In London, Home Office officials said authorities at the prison in Norwich in eastern England had been alerted to the plot.

Ironically, as the guard was increased on the three Israelis — who were charged with planning to import two tonnes of hashish into Britain — four other inmates escaped from an annex to the prison's main building.

The four prisoners escaped from Norwich prison's Britannia annex early Thursday by smashing their way into a prison workshop, stealing wire cutters and cutting their way through two perimeter fences, the Home Office said.

The Home Office, which is in charge of prisons, said there was no connection between the escape and the alleged plot to spring the Israelis. But it said extra precautions were being taken at Norwich prison.

Three of the four British escapees, all considered low-security risks, were recaptured by Norwich police Thursday afternoon. They were serving sentences up to three years for burglary, theft and handling stolen goods.

The Home Office said the prisons department had received information through Scotland Yard late Wednesday night of the alleged plot to spring the Israelis. The three were not identified.

The governor has taken certain precautions in the light of this information," a Home Office statement said, without elaboration.

Philadelphia authorities said Ahronovich, manager of a central city restaurant, contacted the two pilot separately last week and told them he wanted to hire someone to fly a helicopter in a film being made in The Netherlands.

When he later told the pilots that the job was to rescue a "political" prisoner from a jail in Britain, both men contacted the FBI, authorities said.

One of the pilots, John O'Sullivan, said he played along with Ahronovich and was given a one-way plane ticket to England and instructions to meet contacts who would commandeer a helicopter and give him details of the escape.

O'Sullivan said the breakout was planned for sometime between Aug. 2 and Aug. 6.

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Talks on nuclear testing to resume in September

GENEVA (AP) — U.S. and Soviet experts say they will meet again in early September to resume discussions on the "entire scope" of nuclear testing issues.

The talks, which adjourned on Thursday after one week, are part of a series of U.S.-Soviet contacts Washington hopes will prepare the way for a second superpower summit between President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The two leaders agreed at their first meeting in Geneva last November to hold another summit this year in the United States.

"Extensive discussions have been held and a detailed exchange of views has taken place," the experts said in a joint statement issued after the talks adjourned. The statement said the talks would resume in September "to allow further study of the issues."

U.S. spokesman Christopher Henze said although the formal discussions ended Thursday and an informal meeting was to be held Friday, both sides agreed to a policy of confidentiality in the talks.

The Soviets said in advance that they wanted to discuss a total test ban, and the United States said it would focus on compliance with existing agreements that limit tests to 150 kilotons, whether for military or peaceful purposes.

The United States made clear it did not consider the talks to be formal negotiations.

American tests have continued during a unilateral Soviet moratorium announced last Aug. 8, which Mr. Gorbachev says will expire on its first anniversary. The Reagan administration contends that tests are needed to maintain an effective nuclear deterrent.

One day before the talks began last Friday, the United States exploded its 15th test device since the Soviet moratorium began.

A separate U.S.-Soviet meeting in Geneva on the SALT II treaty ended inconclusively Tuesday with a stern Soviet warning.

The Soviet Union has told U.S. negotiators that President Reagan's decision to scrap the SALT II agreement could have dangerous consequences, a U.S. official said in Washington.

During the talks, the Americans notified the Soviets the U.S. administration had no intention of abiding by the 1972 SALT I treaty, he said.

The Soviets did not elaborate in issuing the warning as a "sort of last word" at the wup of the talks on Wednesday, he said. The official described the talks as "fairly polemical throughout."

The 1972 treaty, which placed interim limits on certain types of arms, expired in 1977. However, both sides had pledged to observe its terms.

LA PAZ (R) — Over 20,000 Bolivian peasants protested against the use of 170 U.S. troops in a police drive to stamp out the cocaine trade, labour leaders said.

The peasants, who grow coca leaves, the raw material for cocaine, converged on Thursday on the city of Cochabamba by bus and truck and filled the main square to hear speakers condemn what they branded "the U.S. military intervention."

On labour leader urged the crowd to back the leftist unions' demands that the government expel the troops.

The U.S. soldiers, backed by six Black Hawk helicopters, are supporting a police sweep which has dismantled three cocaine laboratories and brought trafficking to a standstill. Interior Ministry officials said.

Bolivia grows nearly half the coca leaf for the world's cocaine, bringing hundreds of millions of dollars a year into the economy, narcotics experts said.

Most of the peasants who massed in Cochabamba, 240 kilometres east of La Paz, were from the Chapare area, which officials say accounts for about 80 per cent of the crop.

The crackdown has cut the influx of foreign currency, according to Bolivia's ambassador in Washington, Fernando Illanes, who appealed on Thursday in the United States for an emergency \$100 million loan.

Mr. Illanes said Bolivia's dollar reserves could be exhausted in less than two months because of the drug crackdown.

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP) — President Belisario Betancur blamed hired assassins for the murder of a supreme court justice who handled drug trafficking cases.

Justice Hernando Baquero Borda was assassinated on Thursday by a man with a submachine gun who walked up to his car at a traffic light.

A bodyguard in the car and a 17-year-old boy on a motorcycle also were killed in the ambush. The assassin wounded Mr. Baquero's wife, Susana, the chauffeur and a bodyguard on a motorcycle.

Mr. Baquero told reporters later in a trembling voice that the justice was murdered "by organised crime's hired assassins."

Mr. Baquero was on a special judicial panel that ordered the extradition of 12 Colombians to face drug charges in the United States.

Fernando Uribe, president of the court, said several justices had received death threats recently.

Mr. Baquero said at the time that drug traffickers had killed Mr. Lara. He declared war on them, and took the first action by a Colombian government to extradite suspects to the United States.

Witnesses interviewed by Bogota Radio stations gave this account of Thursday's killing: Mr. Baquero's car was stopped in traffic at a busy intersection when a motorcycle with three men aboard stopped about five metres behind.

One got off, calmly walked to within a few metres of the car, whipped a submachine gun from beneath a yellow slicker and opened fire.

Mr. Baquero, mortally wounded, opened a rear door of the car, tried to step out and fell to the ground.

The assassin and his companions sped off.

Police at the scene said in broadcast interviews that the judge was shot at least 16 times.

being who prepared the paperwork, but it was not a case of no inspections."

Mr. Dorsey said the O-rings were inspected twice and certified by subcontractors before arriving at Thiokol's plant in Utah and again in Florida when the rocket was assembled before launch.

The person involved decided those were sufficient, but we are going to put the inspections back in," Mr. Dorsey said.

He added that some of the 2,075 potential problems were as small as an omitted word in the 700,000 lines of company documents on the manufacture of the faulty booster rocket.

"Only six of the problems were recommended for further study and they concluded none contributed to the accident," he said.

A presidential commission has said flaming gas leaking through a faulty O-ring seal in a joint on the right solid rocket booster caused the explosion.

The investigators and almost every subcommittee member said the report of quality control lapses reinforced arguments that the

Breakthrough reported in search for AIDS and hepatitis vaccines

PASADENA, California (AP) — Researchers have found a way to pinpoint the part of a virus that "plugs" into cells, a technique that raises hope for an AIDS vaccine, a scientific journal said Friday.

It also boosts the odds of developing a cheaper and more effective vaccine against hepatitis B, the most serious form of that liver disease, scientists said.

Virologist and biochemist A. Robert Neurath said a cheaper vaccine is needed because most of the world's 200 million hepatitis B carriers live in poor nations in Asia and Africa.

Dr. Neurath and other researchers from the New York blood centre and the California Institute of Technology reported their findings in Friday's issue of the journal Cell.

They said they identified a segment of a protein called "pres" on the surface of the hepatitis B virus as the "binding site" that attaches the virus to the liver cells

it attacks, much like a plug fits into a socket.

If the scientists also can locate the binding sites used by the AIDS and other viruses, it might be possible to develop vaccines against those diseases, Neurath said.

That's because the binding site remains almost constant among various strains of the same virus, providing an unchanging target for a vaccine.

Another report said on Friday cancer researchers have created a non-deadly version of the AIDS virus, raising hopes the mutant can be used to treat or vaccinate against the fatal disease.

The laboratory-altered version would not destroy the genuine AIDS virus that has killed more than 12,000 Americans but could compete with it in a victim's body, suggested the report by National Cancer Institute researchers in Friday's journal Science.

Kohl appeals for Hess' freedom

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has written to the leaders of the United States, France, Britain and the Soviet Union appealing for the release of Hitler's deputy Rudolf Hess, the government said Friday.

Chief spokesman Friedhelm Ost released the text of a letter sent by Dr. Kohl on July 21 to President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Francois Mitterrand, Thatcher and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Rudolf Hess, now over 92 years old, was recently taken to the British military hospital in Berlin-Spandau for health reasons," Dr. Kohl wrote.

"For this reason, I urgently appeal to you to mercifully release the prisoner into the bosom of his family."

Hess, who has spent nearly four decades in Berlin's Spandau prison, was taken to hospital on July 8 to be treated for circulation problems. He was returned to the jail, where he is the only prisoner, six days later and was said to be in satisfactory condition.

The four wartime allies, whose unanimous approval would be required to set Hess free, maintain a strict silence about the prisoner at Moscow's insistence.

Hess's closest living relative, his son Wolf-Ruediger, has appealed repeatedly without success for a pardon for his father.

The son has been allowed one visit per month since 1968 when Hess, after a serious illness, agreed to see a member of his family.

He has been in hospital several times since then for treatment. In 1982, he was placed under intensive care with a bout of pleurisy.

Despite dozens of books written about his role as deputy to the Nazi dictator and his close relationship with Hitler, Hess remains an enigma.

Two years after the outbreak of World War II, he parachuted into Scotland on a secret mission only weeks before Germany's doomed attack on the Soviet Union.

World War II mail delivered after 42 years

WASHINGTON (AP) — During World War II, Raul Alvarez wrote to his sweetheart when his American troop ship was docked in Oran, Algeria, and 42 years later the letter finally has arrived.

"I picture ourselves together again," Alvarez wrote to Terry Espinosa. The two got married in 1950, but it was not until Wednesday that the former Miss Espinosa got the letter — and it was hand-delivered by the postmaster general of the United States to their home in Livermore, California. The story of the letter begins on May 21, 1944, when the nurse along with 234 others from homesick soldiers aboard a troop transport was collected as the ship docked in Algeria. The letters were to have been put in the mail on the ship's return to Newport News, Virginia. But the soldier who was supposed to mail them forgot. Scared, he later stuffed them in a duffel bag with some socks and hid them in his aunt's attic in Raleigh, North Carolina. Early this month, a termite exterminator found the duffel bag and took it to the Raleigh postmaster, Ross Garulski. However, the exterminator, Michael Minguez, first had to promise not to mention the name of the resident of the house nor that of her nephew. Postal authorities and the Veterans Administration began to search for the sender, known only by name and wartime address. So far, they have returned 16 letters to four veterans and the son of one who had died.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OWEN SEARF
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

PLAN AHEAD

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ AK Q8

♥ 10 4

♦ A 7 6 5 2

♣ A 10 9

WEST

♠ 7 6 2

♥ J 8 5 4

♦ 10 4

♣ K Q J 6 3

EAST

♠ 6 5

♥ K 9 7 6 2

♦ Q J 8

♣ 5 7 4

SOUTH

♠ J 10 9 4 3

♥ A Q 10

♦ K 9 3

♣ 5 2

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
3 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	5 ♠	Pass
5 ♥	Pass	5 ♥	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

"Bridge d'Italia," the official publication of the Italian Bridge Federation, has in every bridge magazine would like to be a slick, four-color monthly, printed on the best paper with full-page ads for quality products. This hand was first reported in its pages.

North-South reached six spades after a rather odd bidding sequence. Note that, since South bypassed the diamond club-bid at her first turn, her five diamond bid showed second-round control, and not the ace.

Against six spades West made his natural lead of the king of clubs, after which it seems that declarer has a loser in each minor. The only way to avoid one of them is with an end play.

Since it was extremely unlikely that clubs were 7-1, declarer planned to execute a strip and end play by presuming West was short in diamonds. For that, declarer needed to have a trump in dummy. Therefore, trumps had to be 3-2 and she could afford to ruff only one heart on the table.

Accordingly, declarer took the ace of clubs, cashed the ace-king of trumps and, when both defenders followed, she led a heart off the board and floessed the queen! When that held, all that remained was to hope that West had started with all the missing club honors and only two diamonds.

Declarer cashed the ace of hearts, discarding one of dummy's clubs. She then had to hope that West had the king and ace of diamonds. Now declarer exited with the ten of clubs, and when East produced a low club declarer was half-way home.

Next was, but since he had only hearts and clubs left, he was truly end-played. Whichever suit he chose to return, declarer would ruff in dummy while shuffing her losing diamond. The slam was in the bag.